The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. VIII. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1875. NO. 2.

Professional.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS,
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MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

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DENTIST.
906 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
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apr 11—ly

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Persons from a distance, to avoid disappointment should make engagements previous to the day they come.
Superior Tooth Wash and Tooth Powder, as a Beautifier.

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oct 10—3mos.

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Houses and Lands rented, and rents collected; Loans negotiated; Titles examined; Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, and other Legal papers carefully drawn, and supervised by counsel permanently retained. Correspondence solicited.
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S. Broad St., near Main, Middletown, Del.
A large lot of
VALUABLE FARMS
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In all parts of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.
Call and examine.
Correspondence by mail solicited.
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Col. Blanton Duncan, Louisville, Ky.
may 2—ly

Oysters! Oysters!
RICE'S
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Oyster
SALOON,
Connected with the OLD BANK Ice Cream and Confectionery Store.
I would most respectfully inform my patrons and friends, and all who may favor me with a call, that I have fitted up an Oyster Saloon for both ladies and gentlemen, where they can get a good hot Stew, Pan, Fry, or Raw, at short notice. Also, Parties supplied with Oysters in any quantity they may desire.
THE CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT
is as usual full of the finest Confectionery.
FINE CAKES,
such as Fruit, Pound, Lady, Sponge, Cup, Drop, and all kinds of Fancy Cakes for parties, can be obtained upon short notice. We keep on hand Raisins, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel, Currants, Figs, Dates, Prunes, and all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Fruits, both green and dried. We shall keep for Christmas a full line of Toys for the young, and presents for Children of a larger growth. Don't forget the place, Rice's Old Bank, and don't purchase anywhere until you have examined my stock.
Nov 7—ly. E. B. RICE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
Valuable Property.
WILL be sold at the Deer Park Hotel, in Newark, Delaware,
ON WEDNESDAY,
JANUARY 13th, 1875,
At 2 o'clock, P. M.,
All that valuable farm lying upon the public road leading from Newark to Wilmington, about one mile from Newark,
Containing 153 Acres of Land,
more or less, in a good state of cultivation.
The Improvements consist of a LARGE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, large yard, well shaded by ornamental trees; a large FRAME BARN, double deck; a very fine Apple Orchard. The farm is divided into seven fields, and a small wood lot.
This is a most desirable property, very conveniently situated near railroads, in an agricultural district, and in the neighborhood of mills and manufactories and well adapted to Grain, Fruits, Trucking, or for a Dairy—the present tenant being engaged in the latter business.
Possession will be given on the 25th day of March, 1875.
☞ TERMS CASH.
E. W. LOCKWOOD,
Executor of Alexander A. Laws,
H. T. Riddle, Auct. MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Dec 18th, 1874—3ts.

Peach Trees and Plants.

FRUIT, SHADE, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
FOR SALE,
AT THE DIAMOND STATE NURSERIES.
100,000 first-class Peach Trees, including all the leading varieties; Pear, Apple, Cherry, and Quince Trees; Evergreens for shade or ornament; 200,000 Osage Orange Quicks; Gooseberry, Currant, Blackberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry Plants; Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots, for Fall of 1874 and Spring of 1875 planting
Send for Catalogue and Price List.
Address, JAMES T. SHALLCROSS,
oct 31—6mos. Middletown, Del.

MIDDLETOWN
Nursery and Fruit Farm.
A large and varied assortment of
General Nursery Stock
For Sale at low rates.
PEACH TREES A SPECIALTY.
E. R. COCHRAN.
October 17—tf. Middletown, Del.

Woodside Nursery.
A CHOICE selection of
PEACH TREES
of the best family and market varieties.
SMALL FRUIT PLANTS, OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS, ASPARAGUS ROOTS, ETC.,
For fall of 1874 and spring of 1875 planting for sale at very low prices. Address
HENRY CLAYTON,
aug 29—tf. Mount Pleasant, Del.

Business Cards.

M. E. DICKSON,
No. 35½ SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DEALER IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SOLID STERLING
Silver and Plated Ware
Suitable for Holiday Presents.
N. B.—Fine selection of 18 Kt. Wedding Rings on Hand.
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles to suit all ages. Dec. 10—tf

THOMAS MASSEY, JR.
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
Main Street, next door to National Hotel
Middletown, Delaware
CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, &c. neatly and promptly repaired.
Always on hand and for sale, Clocks, Watches, Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Silver Napkin Rings, Silver Thimbles, Salt, Sugar and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Key Rings, Steel Watch Chains, &c.
AGENT FOR
DeVINNY'S SPECTACLES
Dec. 12—tf.

J. MEIER & BRO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. E. COR. SECOND AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have in Stock a full line of
Fine Overcoatings, Suitings, Cassimeres, and Vestings
Of the newest designs for FALL and WINTER wear, which will be made to order in the latest styles and best manner. Special attention given to Dress Suits.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
oct 10—tf

DRESS MAKING
IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS,
Mantua Making and Tailoring
IN EVERY STYLE,
Done promptly and very neatly.
FITTING DRESSES A SPECIALTY.
Call and examine patterns. MRS. WHITE,
LAKE ST., NEAR BROAD,
Dec 26—1m. Middletown, Del.

R. EDWARDS,
TAILOR,
Transcript Building,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Oct 24, 1874—tf

C. MAISEL,
TAILOR, (From Paris),
1321 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
may 21—1y

MIDDLETOWN IRONFOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.
PLOWS and Plow Castings, Machine Castings of all kinds on hand or made to order.
Particular attention given to Repairing Machinery. Cash for old Iron.
WM. L. BUCKE & SON,
Jan 4—tf Founders and Machinists.

PHOTOGRAPHS!
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he has returned to town and located his photograph car for a short season on the corner of
BROAD AND ANDERSON STREETS,
where he is prepared to execute Photographs of every size, from the smallest to the largest, on short time and at the most reasonable rates.
Call and examine specimens of work.
Dec. 26, 1874. J. M. HORNING.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. H. SCOWDRICK & CO., are hereby respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of January, 1875, and save costs. M. E. WALKER,
Dec. 19—tf. Assignee.

Select Poetry.

THE SABBATH BELLS.

The old man sits in his easy-chair,
And his ear has caught the ringing
Of many a church-bell far and near,
Their own sweet music singing.
And his head sinks low on the aged breast,
While his thoughts far back are reaching
To the Sabbath morns of his boyish days,
And a mother's sacred teaching.

A few years later, and lo! the bells
A merrier strain were pealing.
And heavenward bore the marriage vows
Which his manhood's joys were sealing.
But the old man's eyes are dimming now,
As memory holds before him
The sad, sad picture of later years,
When the tide of grief rolled o'er him.

When the bells were tolling for loved ones gone!
For the wife, for the sons and daughters,
Who, one by one, from his home went out,
And down into death's dark waters.
But the aged heart has still one joy
Which his old life daily blesses,
And his eyes grow bright and his pulses warm
'Neath a grandchild's sweet caresses.

But the old man wakes from his reverie,
And his dear old face is smiling,
While the child with her serious eyes reads on,
The Sabbath hours beguiling.
Ah! bells, once more ye will ring for him,
When the heavenly hand shall sever
The cord of life, and his freed soul flies
To dwell with his own forever.

Select Story.

SLIGHTLY AWKWARD.

"So you want to know why I've never been married, Charley?" said my handsome cousin Larry, removing his half-smoked cigar from between his lips, and looking at me quizzically. "Confound you twenty-year-olders! You think because I am thirty-eight life must be all a 'has been' to me Perhaps I will marry yet, and then you'd better look sharp, young fellow. You won't get that silver punch-bowl and the family portraits I've put you down for in my will. I'll be a family man, and shall want them for some boy of my own, perhaps."

My cousin threw his cigar into the grate, and turned his whole graceful length on the lounge on which he was lying, and, running his fingers through the soft rings of his hair, began laughing—all those things in which her school mistresses had drilled her she did to perfection; but set her to perform some gymnastic for the first time and she was entirely at sea, as I discovered when I undertook to gallant her over the rocks at 'Spouting Horn,' or down to the beach below the "Forty Steps.'

"You know I have always kept my horses, and at that time I had a regular beauty, and the first dog-cart ever seen in this country. Louise liked the looks of it very much, but seemed rather afraid to try riding in it; however, I finally coaxed her to go out with me one day, intending to stop at a half-way house not very far from the town and get some ice cream before we came back The fact was, I wanted an opportunity to propose to her—we were both staying at the Ocean House, and of course I could never get a word with her alone, especially as she was quite a belle, and always had a crowd around her. But I had been dancing attendance all summer, and wanted the thing settled; so, although etiquette says you must never propose to a lady while out driving, I determined to seize the opportunity while we were having our cream in the grove attached to the house and come to the point.

Well, she made some little bother about getting in the wagon—you know a dog cart is rather up in the air—but finally she was safely settled on the cushions by my side, and we drove along very rapidly. Indeed, she made herself so charming, I should have proposed to her then and there had it not been for the presence of my groom, who, of course, sat cocked up behind.

"Things went on very well till we reached the 'Half-way House,' which was situated in a grove of trees, with little tables scattered around in all sorts of shady nooks—little arbors and bowers that seemed made on purpose for lovers. Of course it was very popular, and late in the afternoon was always crowded with visitors; but I had purposely come early, and as we drove up was gratified to see that not many had yet arrived, and among them but few people we knew. All who were there, however, were collected on the piazza, and looked to see the new vehicle, which had already made quite a sensation in the town; and all the waiters and attaches of the establishment also came to the doors to get a peep at the cart."

"My groom leaped down and took the horse's head, while I sprang out to help Louise. As she stood up I saw she looked up rather perplexed, and laughed to think she was puzzled to know how she should get down. Little did I guess how she would solve the difficulty."

Here Larry sat upright, his eyes sparkling with excitement, and used his forefingers to point the moral, if not to adorn the tale.

"The very instant I raised my arms—before I had a chance to touch her waist—by Jove! she made a bolt right at me, took a short flight through the air, and came to roost on top of my head! And there she lay, Charley, paddling like a huge turtle, and screaming, 'Oh!—my!—goodness!—gra-a-cious!'

"She nearly knocked me down, my boy, and she almost broke my neck. I was in utter darkness, on account of my new beaver being crammed down over my eyes, and her struggles were so frantic I thought every minute she'd tip us both over together. Ah, you needn't laugh! It was a very serious matter, and came near being my death, and hers, too. Even to this day I'm not quite sure my neck is sound. In that minute I think I had every sensation of hanging.

"I ran backward several steps with her still balanced on my head; and not her shrieks nor the hat, which by this time had worked down to my chin, could prevent the howls and roars of laughter with which our performances were greeted from reaching my mortified ears. My groom was paralysed with laughter, and of course no one else came to our assistance. But finally I remembered Samson and the Philistines, and with one mighty effort bounced myself forward and planted her on her feet before me.

"What became of her after that I did not see, for it took the combined efforts of myself and groom to extricate me from my hat. While we were still struggling with it I heard invisible questioners ask him whether 'them were circus folks?' and whether I meant 'to pass round that hat when I got out of it?' When I finally emerged I encountered the grinning visages of every guest and knife-boy on the premises, and, catching the contagion, could not help joining in the general shout.

"After a while Louise reappeared in the parlor, and we had our cream there instead of in one of the lovers' nooks outside. What on earth would I do with a wife who got out of wagons in that style? At that time I thought the loss of her would break my heart, but I was sure if I married her she would break my neck.

"After all, life's sweet; and while I was hesitating what to do, she settled the question for me by leaving Newport the next day. The poor girl was very much mortified, I think, and couldn't bear to face me again. She left me a farewell note, however, thanking me for all I had done to make her summer pleasant, and asking me to call on her in town the next winter. Of course I did so; but by that time she was engaged to a Southern fellow she met traveling, and before the New Year she was married and settled in Selma.

"So you see, Charley, neither my heart nor my neck was broken. Stop laughing, young fellow! I hope your sweetheart 'll break your head some day!" And Larry returned to his cigar amid the uproarious applause of his very limited audience.

The first coal mined in the United States is said to have been dug near Richmond as early as 1700.

For the Transcript.

Sheep Raising for Profit.

Letter from William Dean.

MR. EDITOR:—The low price of wheat and the frequent failure of our fruit crop, has caused many farmers to ask themselves, "What can we substitute in their place to, in part, diversify our interests and make up for some of our losses? or, in other words, will be more sure, and make a better profit for the farmer?" While discussing the question in our community, the general impression prevails that sheep husbandry, to a certain extent, would be a good and profitable substitute Yet, whenever we begin to think seriously about going into the sheep culture, that always present great barrier rises up in opposition, viz: the great number of worthless dogs that are kept by persons, many of whom are scarcely able to find food for themselves, and their dogs of course have to be kept at the expense of the farming community in which they happen to be located by the loss of their sheep and poultry killed, and the large amount of grain and grass trampled down by these same worthless dogs.

Mr. G. W. Kenney, of the Missouri State Agricultural Society, in his report to the agricultural department of the United States, says: "In 32 counties of this State 10,602 sheep were killed in one year by dogs. One hundred persons have died in one year in this State from the bite of mad dogs. He estimates, allowing two dogs for each family, which is less than the actual number kept, there would be 460,000 dogs in the State. The amount of food necessary to support a fair-sized dog, will keep one hog in good, thiving condition, which at 12 months old will weigh 200 pounds; making for the whole number of dogs 92,000,000 lbs. of pork. This, at 6 cents per pound, will make $5,520,000; nearly twice as much value as all the school houses in the State, and more than twice the amount used by the State in one year for school purposes."

Now, let every farmer in Delaware take the above extract into consideration, and ask himself if it does not equally apply to ourselves. If so, what should be done to protect his interest—which is the greatest of all interests in our State, and probably nearly the equal amount of all other interests combined. There certainly is no product of the farm that yields an equal return for the amount of food consumed and labor required in their attendance. There is no other animal that so soon fertilises the soil as sheep. Let any farmer invest for three years in sheep the same amount of money that is now invested in fertilisers, and he will find at the end of that time, if judiciously invested, that he will have doubled his money and at the same time his land will be more improved than if he had invested in fertilisers and cropped his farm. It is not recommended that farmers should at once revolutionise and change everything for sheep, but as wheat has ceased to be a paying crop, substitute for it sheep. Any farmer may buy in the fall or summer a proper proportion of bucks and ewes for his purpose to fill the place of his wheat crop at from 2½ to 3 dollars per head, and the probability is, with proper attention and care, they will average one lamb for each ewe, which lambs will, if properly cared for, be worth from 4 to 6 dollars each. The wool will be worth from 1½ to 2 dollars per sheep. With our great advantage of locality to the three great markets of our country, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, as well as our own metropolis, Wilmington, we have a better location than any other equal amount of territory in our country for sheep culture.

The process described can be gone through every year, as there are always large numbers of western sheep driven or brought in on the cars, from which the farmers can select such as they wish. Or if any farmer feels disposed to cultivate the larger and more improved and profitable grades of sheep, he can buy good western ewes and an improved buck, and by this process in a few years of judicious cropping will get a quite superior flock of sheep from which both his lambs and wool will bring a greater price. If the English farmer, who pays from 2 to 5 or 10 to 25 dollars gold per acre for rent, can raise wool and send it to our country, and after paying a duty of from 25 to 100 per cent sell it in competition with our domestic raised wool, why should we not with our cheap and fertile soils be able to make money at sheep and wool culture? The only impediment in the way of our peninsula being dotted all over with sheep and lambs is the more than useless dogs that are now kept. Should we, as farmers, deprive ourselves of this privilege of making money and at the same time improving our lands when we have it in our power to prevent it? The great majority of our Legislators are farmers, or are directly dependent upon that branch of productive industry, all I have to say to them is do your duty to yourselves and the greatest interest of the State. Before I close let me give you an extract from the agricultural department of the *Tribune*. "The best sheep man we ever heard of was a soldier of Stonewall Jackson, who saw somewhere how valuable are sheep for renovating worn out lands, and after the cruel war was over, he went home to his poor farm and bought thirteen ewes—all that fortunately, he was able to buy. He put them in a small field of briars and weeds, which they soon destroyed. Then he fed them on bran and meal in the winter, and in the spring he had thirteen fine lambs; saving the manure he planted the old briar patch in corn and harvested a fine crop; all the spare time he devoted to caring for the sheep. The next spring he had more lambs; he was able to plant more corn; then came more lambs when he sowed clover and grew turnips, and now to-day, as a result of such small beginning he has several hundred fine young sheep free from disease, bringing him $2000 a year while his farm has become extremely fertile, and he is a rich man. We know that thousands and thousands of poor young men have a free course open to them to become wealthy by beginning in the same way. But the trouble is, the way is too humble and slow, they want to get along faster; they have no patience, no faith, no pluck. Truly, it does seem small business to watch a dozen sheep as if it were beneath the attention of a bright American youth, but if said youth will look the subject all over he will see it worthy of all his powers. A young man can well afford to sit down with a dozen sheep on the plains; live in a dug-out and feed upon antelope meat rather than undertake to become independent in a city on a clerkship of $1000 a year." Respectfully,

WILLIAM DEAN.

NEWARK, DEL., Jan. 4, 1875.

The Most Northerly Town in the World.

A correspondent of the *Alta California*, in a letter from Norway, thus refers to the most northerly town in the world:

"Next we visited Hammerfest, the most northerly town in the world. It has a population of 2,057. There are many Laplanders and Finlanders in the town. The principal business is in cod-liver oil and fish, and the odor from the oil makes it very disagreeable. Reindeer and goats abound here, while there are but six horses in the town. I don't know whether it is because of the fish diet or of the long winter nights, but any disconsolate, childless couple had better come and spend a season here. The sun sets here November 18, and does not rise again until January 28. Children go to school with lanterns for about six weeks. In the summer the sun does not set from the first of June till the 22d of July. There is no chance for the hotel keepers to make any money on candles, as they do in Germany and France. I had my photograph taken by the midnight sun. You get demoralised here. Mrs. K. has already. She sits up to one and two o'clock knitting socks, waiting for night to come. On the 27th of June the Laplanders brought many children into the town to have them baptised or confirmed. Reindeers you can see, fifty at a time, on the side hills, and goats by the hundred. On June 23 (called here St. Han's day) or midsummer day, they kindled bonfires on the sides of the mountains around the town, and had a jolly time. The weather is horrible. The thermometer stands from four to five Reaumur. There is one hotel here, and its management might be easily improved, although the landlady is kind and obliging We have fish and reindeer for breakfast, reindeer and fish for dinner, and for supper some more fish and reindeer. This jumping off place is in latitude 70.40 11.8."

The other morning a nice young man got into a car on the Dayton Short Line Railroad, and saw to his delight the only vacant seat in the coach was by the side of a young lady acquaintance. He reached for that seat with joyous strides, and her eyes answered his delighted looks. But just as he got there, an elderly party from the other end of the car waltzed up the aisle and dropped into the coveted seat. The young man approached more slowly and accosted the young lady. "How is your brother?" he asked, "Is he able to get out?" Oh, yes," she said. "Will he be very badly marked?" he continued; and the old gentleman grew suddenly interested. "Oh, no," said the fair deceiver, with the exception of a few small pits on his forehead, you would never know he had ever had it." "Were you not afraid of taking it?" the young man went on, while the old gentleman broke out in cold perspiration "Not at all," she replied; "I had been vaccinated, you know." The seat was vacated instantly, two young hearts beat as half a dozen, and the prattle of "nice talk" strewed that part of the car, while a gray-haired old man scowled upon them from the hard accommodation of the wood box

That Emerson Boy.

That Emerson boy is dead, and there isn't any one around the house to make fun. He was a cheerful, lively boy, and he did his best to make that household put on the mantle of joyfulness Emerson often remarked that Bob didn't seem ever to sit down and think of the grave and death, and he probably never did.

No, Bob wasn't of that make. He wanted to have fun. Both his ears were nearly worn up by being cuffed so much, and it took a whole row of currant bushes to furnish whips to dust his jacket for the summer.

Emerson didn't know what fun was until Bob was eight years old. Then the boy began to launch out. He would bore gimlet-holes in the bottom of the water-pail, put cartriges in the coal-stove, unscrew the door knobs, fill the kerosene lamp with water, and a good thrashing didn't harden his mind over five minutes. Sometimes his father would take him by the hair and yank him up to the sofa and sit down and ask:

"Robert Parathon Emerson, what in blazes ails ye?

It's the yaller jaunders, I guess," Bob would meekly reply.

"Robert don't you want to be an angel?" the old man would continue.

"And have wings?

"Yes, my son."

"And fly higher'n a kite?"

"Yes."

"And fight hawks?"

"Y-e-s, I guess so."

"Bet your beef I would—whoop! Bully for the angels!"

"That's a sacrilege, that is!" the old man would remark, and he would jerk Bob's hair some and declare that the young rascal was bound for the gallows. After lying under the pear-tree for six minutes Bob would recover from his sadness and go over to the barn, and run the pitchfork through the straw cutter, harness up the cow, and stick pins into the family horse.

One night he brought home a wolf-trap and set it in the wood-shed floor to catch a rat. He chuckled a good deal that evening at the thought of what would happen to the rats, and he fell asleep and dreamed that he was a hand organ, and that some one stole the crank to him, so that he couldn't be played on. Just before going to bed old Emerson went out after a scuttle of coal, and he stepped his bootless foot into that trap. He made a mighty spring and uttered a mighty yell, and it took two men ten minutes to spring the trap off his leg.

"It's that boy's work," he groaned, as he nursed his foot, and he took up the boot-jack, limped into the bed-room and gave Bob an awful clip just as the child was dreaming of playing base ball with a mermaid.

"I'll pound ye to death if ye don't stop this fooling!" cried the old man, but he hadn't been out of the bedroom ten minutes before Bob was planning to stop up the chimney next day and smoke everybody out of the house. It wasn't many days before he fixed a darning needle in the cushion of his father's armchair and bounced the old man three feet high; and his licking hadn't got over smarting before he exploded a fire cracker in his mother's snuff box. That night the old man said to him as he took him by the ear:

"Robert Parathon Emerson, do you ever think of where you will go to?"

"Yes, sir," he answered, "I'll go to bed purty soon."

Then he got another mauling, and went to bed to dream that he was a three-tined pitch-fork, and that a man was using him to load hay with.

Poor boy! Even three days before he died, and while on his dying bed, he managed to slip an eight-ounce tack into his father's left boot and get up another circus.

A LIVELY CHURCH ROW.—A very serious row occurred in Forest county, where a protracted meeting has been going on for several weeks in Hogan's church on Monday evening last. One of the elders invited a man out of doors to wollop him, and gave him a most fearful whaling. A brother of the whipped man put in an appearance an evening or two afterward and wanted revenge. A grand row ensued in the church, and there were cutting and bruising. Almost the entire crowd took sides. Wm. Neally was cut a terrible gash on the head with a knife. One Schwab was hit on the nose with a hand-billy. A man named Gilfillan was hit on the head with a stone, receiving a bad wound. Clough Smith got hit in the mouth with a board.—Shotts was hit with a club and knocked back into the aisle of the church. During the fight some one lighted torches of pitch pine, for the convenience of the combatants, we suppose.—*Pittsburg Post.*

"Do you know why you are like the third term?" said Susan Jane to her brother, who had lingered to talk with her Adolphus after the old folks had retired. "No, I don't." "Well," replied his saccharine sister, "it's because you are one too many."

Variety.

A Texas damsel has sued an admirer for breaking her nose in trying to kiss her against her will.

The New York Graphic says: "Now is the time to get out your sleigh, varnish it up, and sell it to somebody."

A favorite young jockey in California, who has been riding horses in races for three years past, turns out to be a girl.

A New York scientist thinks the mosquito was specially designed by Providence to drive man from malarial districts.

Two of Robert Bruce's bones were sold in Edinburg recently for $25 and one of the vertebrae of William the Lion for $27.50.

A California farmer claims to have grown 90 bushels of wheat to the acre from 60 pounds of clean white Australian seed.

A man who has voted and paid taxes in Norwich, Conn., for forty years has just discovered that his residence is outside the city bounds.

A Boston paper says that manufacturers are leaving the city for other localities, where a better supply of water can be obtained.

It is announced from Berlin that Prince George of Prussia is engaged in writing a drama, the subject of which is taken from the Old Testament.

Fifteen bears have been killed this winter on the Blue Ridge mountains, in Rockbridge county, Va., between White's Gap and the James river.

Two blind men rowed a match in England recently. They went over the course without fouling, and the winner came in six lengths ahead.

A foreigner, who couldn't speak English, was shipped from Norfolk, Va., duly labelled and consigned to somebody at Dardanelle, Arkansas.

A car hung on elastic springs, by which all jolting is made nearly imperceptible to the passengers, is being tried on one of the French railroads.

An English rector, with a salary of $10,000 a year, has failed for $120,000, and compromised with his creditors for twenty-five per cent. of their claims.

A Wisconsin man lately killed six skunks in one day, and all his neighbors have stopped visiting him, and his wife has applied for a divorce.

Another proverbial phrase, "Cheap as dirt," must lose its ancient regard, since we are told that $600,000 are annually paid for the dirt swept from the streets of Paris.

A Springfield man recently took a bath in the dark. He managed well enough, only he got hold of a piece of stove blacking instead of soap, with marked results.

A monument to Captain Cook, who discovered the Sandwich Islands, and afterwards furnished the natives with a lunch, is to be erected at Honolulu.

They don't ask if a young Georgian owns land or personal property, but when he commences to court a girl they query: "How many lottery tickets has he got?"

A Hornellsville (N. Y.) minister occupies the pulpit which his father, grandfather and great grandfather have filled in succession, and is now training his son to succeed him.

A Harrisburg paper informs its readers that "when a gentleman and lady are walking upon the street, the lady should walk inside of the gentleman." How the lady is to do it is not stated.

Profanity never did any man the least good. No man is richer, or happier, or wiser for it. It commends no one to society. It is disgusting to the refined and abominable to the good.

At Sackville, Canada, a few days ago, an eagle measuring seven feet between the tips of his wings, attempted to fly off with a little girl, and was only prevented from so doing by the timely arrival of a servant.

"Who asked if yer wanted anything?" said a Lowell peddler to a lady who said she did not as soon as she opened the door. "Mind yer business, and don't refuse to buy till you are asked."

Culpepper county, Virginia, is proud in the possession of a veteran of the war of 1812, who, notwithstanding the eighty-two summers which have passed over his hoary head, can "jump and crack his heels twice before touching the ground."

The editor of a country journal in New York thus appeals to the better nature of his delinquent subscribers: "To all those who are in arrears one year or more, who will come forward and pay up, we will give them a first-class obituary notice gratis in case it kills them."

A prominent lawyer of Bedford, Pa., mysteriously disappeared recently. Great alarm was created, and the country round about was diligently searched; but all the trouble would have been saved had the Prothonotary known that he had accidentally locked the attorney in the vault where the records are kept.

The Middletown Transcript.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1875.

LEDGER ALMANAC.—We are greatly indebted to George W. Childs, Esq., for a copy of his most excellent PUBLIC LEDGER ALMANAC for 1875. Filled to overflowing with valuable statistics, extracts, &c, it is worth its weight in gold That everyone of the many thousands of the patrons of the *Ledger* may receive an almanac, Mr. Childs has had 110,000 printed. This is a slight evidence of the magnitude of the *Ledger's* circulation. Year after year adds to the number of its subscribers until it now reaches almost 100,000 daily circulation. The *Ledger* is one of the best, most convenient and reliable papers published. Though necessarily condensed—and therefore the more readable—all the current news of events transpiring in all parts of the world are found in its columns.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—Much of our space, this week, is surrendered to the publication of the Governor's message to the Legislature. It is a lengthy document and quite comprehensive in State matters We have not room at this time for a review of it in detail, but must leave our readers to peruse it for themselves and draw their own conclusions. Many of the Governor's recommendations are wise and practical, and his political expressions are soundly Democratic. It is a matter of regret, however, that he has neglected to recommend legislative action on the all engrossing subject of increased representation from this county. The injustice of the present unequal representation of the great population of this county in the mere popular branch of the Legislature is too patent to be longer submitted to without protest. The time has evidently come when "something must be done" to settle this vexed question, and we earnestly hope that the present Legislature will meet the issue and take the preliminary steps, either to divide this county, or to provide for the election of members of the Legislature by districts.

SPAIN CHOOSES A KING.—On the 30th of September, 1868, the people of Spain revolted against the tyrannies of Queen Isabella and drove her from her throne and the kingdom. Since that time Spain has had many changes both in the *personnel* and the form of her government. For a few months after the overthrow of the queen, Spain had no established government at all. Then a sort of provisionary government was established with Marshall Prim at its head. He was next proclaimed Military Dictator. In January, 1869, Serrano was appointed Regent, and the crown was offered to a Portuguese prince who refused it. It was next offered to a German prince. This was violently opposed by the Emperor Napoleon III, and was the prime cause which eventually led to the war between France and Germany in 1870. On the 16th of November, 1870, Amadeus, son of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, was elected King of Spain, but he did not assume the reins of government until January, 1871. After a very short reign of not more than two years, Amadeus abdicated the throne, and Spain was declared a Republic on the 11th of February, 1873. Since that time the changes in the government have been as numerous and frequent as those of the Southern States under Radical misrule, and at length after nearly two years trial of experimental self-government, the people have returned to their first love, and Spain has become a monarchy again, the chosen sovereign being Alphonso, son of the deposed Queen, Isabella, who ascends the throne of his mother under the name of Alphonso XII. Thus ends the wretched farce of a Spanish Republic, and thus too, doubtless, will soon end the equally miserable farce of a French Republic. It will be no matter of surprise whatever to see the Prince Imperial, son of Napoleon III. firmly seated upon the imperial throne of France before the close of the present year.

MILITARY DESPOTISM.—The recent high-handed outrage committed by General Emory, of the United States army, upon the people of Louisiana, in marching soldiers into their Legislative Hall and without just warrant or authority removing therefrom a number of the members of the Legislature, despite the earnest protest of a large portion of that body, may well be regarded with distrust and alarm by the people of the whole country. Though the constitution provides that the military may be used by the authority of the President for the purpose of quelling insurrections and preserving the peace, it nowhere gives to him the power to use the national army to eject from State Legislatures objectionable members, or to decide the question of election By the constitutions of many, if not all, of the States the General Assemblies are the sole judges of the election or non-election, and qualifications of their own members, and no power is given to the President or Governors to interfere with that privelege. Yet this is precisely what has been done by a Federal Army officer, acting of course, under the direction of President Grant, in Louisiana. Whether these ejected men were justly or unjustly holding seats in the Legislative body was no business of Gen. Grant's. The Legislature should have been permitted to effect its organization, when, doubtless, the usual committees on elections would have been appointed and the title to the disputed seats determined. Had there been any just or reasonable cause for the apprehension of insurrection or disturbance of the peace, there might have been grounds for calling upon the military to prevent it. But no excuse could justify the President in making use of the soldiery to make the political complexion of the Legislature of a State conform to his desires in that respect.

'Tis an easy matter for these petty tyrants, who clothed with a little brief authority thus give rein to their basest passions, to tyranize and lord it over the prostrate Southern States, but we would like to see them repeat the Louisiana scene in Albany, Harrisburg or Columbus, or even at Boston, to see how tamely the "loyal" people of those states would bear such interference with their State rights.

Letter from Townsend.

Editor of Transcript:

Having plenty of leisure time just now, I thought I would send you a few lines about things down in Appoquinimink. We had as is our yearly custom a Christmas tree in our church for the benefit of the Sabbath School. The exercises were opened with prayer by our pastor Rev. C. W. Prettyman, who after its conclusion addressed the Sabbath School in a few well-chosen remarks, and was followed by Mr. W. Lambert Gooding, one of the teachers in the Conference Academy, at Dover, with a piece of select reading, which created a great deal of laughter, owing to the humorous way in which it was delivered. The singing by the school accompanied with the organ was also very nice and appropriate.

The distributions of the gifts to the scholars was as is generally the case very amusing and caused a great deal of fun. Not only do we place a bag of candy on the tree for each scholar, but also many substantial gifts, such as gloves, stockings, shoes, clothing, &c. Such gifts are very acceptable indeed to many of them.

It is to me the most pleasing part of our Christmas tree frolic to see these little needy ones receive their presents. If our people would only abstain from drinking liquor, and give the money they spend that way to the poor deserving ones around us, then would all hearts be gladdened, and we could surely have a merry Christmas, and the birth of our Redeemer truly honored.

The organ that we purchased for our Sabbath School a few weeks ago at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars, was not loud enough in tone, and has been exchanged for a two hundred and twenty dollar one.

I am glad to see old Appoquinimink advance both in vocal and instrumental music. We have strong opposition here towards an organ being used in the church. Ours is the first that was ever purchased in this hundred for a religious purpose, therefore you can imagine the opposition we had to encounter. If some of our religious opponents especially, were a little better posted in *Bible History* they would know that it is not a new instrument, but one of very ancient origin. In Genesis, fourth chapter and twenty-first verse, we find that Jubal was the inventor of the organ. And it is again mentioned in Job, twenty-first chapter and twelfth verse, also in the one hundred and fiftieth Psalm, fourth verse.

Our organ of the present day no doubt differs in many respects from that invented by Jubal, but it is nevertheless the same instrument only improved on. The main argument of our opponents is that they believe in the "old time religion," and will have nothing to do with those "new fangled ideas."

The main opposition we had to contend with I found to be among the uneducated class of our people, and it is a fact that ignorance is the greatest barrier that a progressive community has to contend with. Let us therefore root out this ignorance by having better public schools, and to accomplish this I would suggest that we petition to the present Legislature to appoint a State Examining Committee, consisting of a general superintendent and three assistant superintendents, one for each county, whose duty it shall be to visit the schools in their respective counties constantly, and confer with the general superintendent every three months, oftener if necessary. The general superintendent to select a uniform set of books for the schools of this State, and no person be allowed to teach who is not thoroughly qualified in every way to receive a certificate of fitness from the said State superintendent. The above is merely an outline of a petition I intend to offer to the Legislature.

Many of the readers of this article know that I speak the truth, when I say that a large majority of the schools in this State are cursed with incompetent and lazy teachers, who are far better qualified to use the *grubbing hoe* than to teach school.

Why is it I may ask that we are proud of the Bayards, the Saulsburys and many other bright minds of our State? Is it on account of their superior sense? No! only the advantage of culture. I believe we have many boys growing up in our midst that have just as good common sense as the Bayards or Saulsburys, but their minds have been dwarfed by these drones in charge of our district schools—commonly called teachers. Then as parents let us wake up to the great necessities of the hour, and get some such act as I have stated passed at the present Legislature, and thereby assure for our children the greatest blessing we can give them—a good education.

I believe there is not a class of people in the world worse swindled than the tax-payers of this State are by the present management of our free schools.

The pastor of our circuit, Mr. Prettyman, was the recipient, on New Year's day, of an elegant dinner given him by some of his friends. Mr. P.'s stay among us for the past two years has been very agreeable to many of us, and when the Conference which convenes at Smyrna, on the seventeenth day of march next, shall send him to some other field of labor, we trust that he may be properly appreciated by the people to whom he is sent. Our wish is that peace and prosperity may attend him and his estimable lady, wherever they may go

There appears to be a strong feeling here to make two hundreds out of Appoquinimink. As you are aware it embraces a large section of country reaching on one side from the Maryland line to the Delaware river, and on the other from near Middletown to Duck creek. I think this is a step in the right direction and should have been done years ago.

PROGRESS.

January 5th, 1875.

Louisiana.

THE LEGISLATURE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE FORCED FROM THE HALL BY FEDERAL BAYONETS.

The Louisiana Legislature met in the State House at New Orleans Wednesday, their place of meeting being surrounded by eighteen hundred United States troops and a strong guard of metropolitan police. All the doors of the State House were "barricaded," and only State officials, members of the Legislature and a few others were admitted. The House was called to order at noon by the chief clerk, 102 members answering to the roll. As soon as the clerk announced that a quorum was present, a motion was made that Hon. L. A. Wiltz, of Orleans parish, be temporary chairman, and Mr. Wiltz immediately took the chair. Confusion at once arose, but Wiltz proceeded to appoint a temporary Sergeant-at-Arms and Clerk. Motions were made by various members, as many as fifty at one time "yelling at the top of their voices" Order being at last restored, the chairman stated that he would treat all the members alike of whatever party or color.

Colonel Lowell protesting against the manner of temporary organization, Wiltz reminded him that it was identical with that of the organization of 1868, in which Lowell participated. The members not returned by the Returning Board were then seated by resolution, the matter of contest for their seats being reserved for the Legislature. The Conservatives being thus reinforced a motion for the election of a permanent president was carried. A ballot being taken, Wiltz, Conservative, was found to have received 55 votes to 2 for Hahn, Republican, and 1 blank.

A quorum having voted, Wiltz was declared elected, and was immediately qualified as presiding officer. The wildest excitement prevailed during the proceedings.

After the House had been organized, a more extraordinary scene occurred.

Gen. deTrobrand, of the U. S. Army, appeared on the floor of the House, accompanied by two members of his staff, and declared his intention to eject those members recognized by the House but not declared elected by the Returning Board.

The speaker refused to designate the members, and declared that they should only be ejected by force The General caused a letter from Kellogg to be read, demanding the ejection of the members his Board had refused to seat, and after some further controversy, General deTrobrand called one of Kellogg's adherents to him, who pointed out the members to be ejected, and a file of U. S. soldiers, fully equipped, then entered and expelled the members by force, whereupon all the Conservative members withdrew, making a solemn protest against this invasion and subjugation of a State by United States troops.

For the Transcript.

A Little More Ship Canal.

MR. EDITOR:—Although I purpose to write about the much talked of "Ship Canal" across the peninsula, I do not propose to discuss the question of the feasibility of its construction. That is a subject which, in the humble judgment of this writer, belongs to the domain of Engineering Science, and should be encroached upon by the unlearned in such matters, like myself, with great caution.

The two communications on the canal question, which I read in your last issue, by the boldness and dogmatism of their style, had the effect to recall the fact that, within a quarter of a century, Dr. Lardner, the philosopher, got out of his proper sphere—Astronomy, and made a conclusive (of his own reputation) argument, to prove that it was, and would ever remain, an utter impossibility to make what Hood calls "The *sic transit*, o'er the Ocean," in a vessel propelled by steam! And in the face of subsequent results, I apprehend that General Hayden and his corps of assistants, who are engaged in determining the practicability of this canal, will quake, and, perhaps, fall, under the terrible blows they and their noble science are receiving from your correspondents. Let me comfort them however, with the assurance that, notwithstanding the great achievements of Engineering skill in ancient times, despite the Suez Canal, railroads, land and ocean telegraphy, and the daily passage of all oceans, in steam vessels, in modern times, looking down the long vista of the historic ages, there cannot be found *one instance* in which there was not somebody to pour *cold water* upon every great enterprise in its conception and inception.

This thing was begun, I believe, in the days of Noah, and the end is not yet.

Dover, Del., Jan. 4, 1875.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Thursday evening, January 7th, at the National Hotel, in Middletown, of Enteritis, followed by violent spasms of the bowls, Francis Sneethus Cox, in the 38th year of his age.

This announcement will be read with deep regret by many of our readers who have not yet learned of his illness and death. He was taken violently ill on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 31st, '74, and immediately took to his bed, from whence he never rallied. Mr. Cox was born in Baltimore, on the 23d of November, 1837, being the youngest of seventeen children. He was graduated at Lynchburg, Va., and for many years engaged in teaching in Maryland. He was some years afterward appointed assistant Grain Weigher in Baltimore; which position he filled till 1866, when the office was abolished. He then removed to Middletown and was engaged in business with Mr. E T. Evans as bookkeeper. A few months ago he, with Mr. Isaac Jones, Jr. purchased the interest of Mr. Evans, and assumed the business under the firm name Cox & Jones. Mr. Cox was a man of fine taste, and wide and generous culture. Wherever he was known he was beloved for his courteous manners, his real refinement and his large and generous sympathies His tastes were those of a scholar, and he was eminently a well read man. As a business man, he was conscientious and exact in the performance of his duties. His illness was short, though severe, but he exhibited great fortitude and patience amid his sufferings. He was tenderly cared for by the gentle hands of loving friends who constantly watched over him through his illness.

His remains will be taken to Baltimore, where the funeral will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 13th, from the residence of his brother, L. J. Cox, 202 Druid Hill Avenue. Interment at Greenmount Cemetery.

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult., in Philadelphia, by Rev. J. J. Timanus, Mr. Edward R. Wright, of St. Georges, Del, and Miss Amelia M. Rowe, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

On Wednesday, January 6th, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. A. M. Hardcastle, in Middletown, Miss Elizabeth P. Bromwell, aged 52 years.

Local and State Affairs.

Minor Topics.

The Wilmington Democrats are trying to get money enough to engage a special train to Dover, on inauguration day.

J. S. Crouch has been commissioned notary public for the Citizens' National Bank of Middletown, *vice* J. B. Clarkson, resigned.

The New Castle Co., National Bank of Odessa has declared a dividend of five per cent. over taxes &c.

The Citizens National Bank of Middletown has declared a dividend of four per cent. over all taxes &c.

The annual elections for directors of the various National banks of the State will take place next week and the week after.

Richard S. Marim, of Smyrna, has taken out letters of administration upon the estate of Thos. Marim, deceased.

Mrs. Emily Wiswell, wife of Rev. Geo. F. Wiswell, died at her residence in Philadelphia, last Sunday.

The house of J. P. Rand, near Dover, was broken into, in day-time last Sunday week, and a fine gold watch and other articles of value carried off.

Mrs Vandegrift, wife of Perry G. Vandegrift, of Christiana, wandered from her home, in a fit of mental aberration, and has not yet been found.

The Week of Prayer, this week, was appropriately observed, by the Presbyterians of this place, divine service being held every evening.

A Middletown lady lately bought a "purp" for ten cents, and now she is looking for the boy who sold it to her. She wants to see him just a minute. She may be heard almost any time singing "Kaiser don't you want to buy a dorg."

Convocation.

The Northern Convocation of the Diocese of Delaware, P. E. Church, assembled in Emmanuel Church, New Castle, Rev. Dr. Spencer, rector, on Thursday, 7th, and will remain in session until this evening.

Election of Trustees.

At the congregational meeting of the Forest Presbyterian Church, on Monday afternoon, the following trustees whose term had expired were re-elected to serve two years:—R. A. Cochran, Samuel Penington, H. D. Howell, T. C. Murphey. These, with Messrs. Andrew Ellason, J. M. Rothwell, John Cochran, J. T. Budd, Thos. Massey, Joseph West and Chas. Tatman, Jr., constitute the Board.

Election of Officers.

At a regular stated meeting of Damon Lodge No. 12, K. of P. of this town, on Friday evening, January 1st, 1875, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term; C. C., W. W. Wilson; V. C., Thomas White; P. L. B. Lee; K. of R and S., W. H. Cann; M. of F., G. Ellis; M. of E., R. H. Eliason; M. of A., Wm. Rothwell; I. G., P. D. Riley; O. G., C. M. Stanger.

Bank Election.

At the election held on Wednesday Jan. 6, for Directors of the New Castle County National Bank of Odessa, the following gentlemen were chosen to serve the ensuing year:

Chas. Tatman, Chas. Beasten, John Appleton, Wm. Polk, Jno. C. Corbeit, S. F. Shallcross, H. N. Willis, Henry Davis, Saml. Penington.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors' Chas. Tatman was re-elected President.

Falls on the Ice.

The icy condition in which the side walks and crossings were left by the snow and rain storm in the early part of this week made walking somewhat risky, and persons who did not "give heed to their footsteps" in various instances suddenly came to grief. Mr. Robert Ferris fell on the door step of Mr. T. E. Hurn's residence, where he boards, and striking his back heavily against the step was pretty severely hurt. He had been confined to his bed ever since. Mrs. A. M. Hardcastle also got a fall, but was not, fortunately, much hurt. A little ashes sprinkled over the ice on the side walks would save all these falls.

Chicken Thieves.

Some rascals visited the chicken roost of Mrs. E. Burnham, on north Broad st., one night recently and confiscated her chickens, seven in all, to their own use. On the same night the poultry house of Mr. James Kanely, Jr., was entered and a number of ducks stolen.

There is, generally, a good deal of this kind of thieving carried on in the winter and those who have poultry would do well to load their guns and keep a bright look out. A liberal treat to a generous load of shot would doubtless be beneficial to these rogues. Perhaps a resort to spring guns, steel traps, etc, would be a successful and satisfactory way of defending hen roots.

Accident. Narrow Escape.

A. J. Nowland, Esq., had a very narrow escape from what might have been a severe if not fatal railroad accident on Thursday morning. He was in the act of crossing the railroad near the Forest Presbyterian cemetery as the south bound mail train approached, which he did not see. His horse turned to the side of the track and the engine passed without touching him, but the tender struck the carriage hurling it to the ground, breaking it to pieces and throwing the occupant out. Fortunately the speed of the train was not very great and Mr. N., was not injured. Mr. Nowland, who is over 70 years old is quite deficient both in sight and hearing. Hence he was unaware of the approach of the train.

In Operation.

The machine shops of Wm. H. Barr & Co., in this town, were opened last Tuesday and are now in full operation, manufacturing the celebrated Pennington reaper. This firm manufactures two sizes of reapers, so as to meet the demands for light and heavy machines, and their early commencement is quite encouraging to our citizens, as they employ quite a number of men who have been out of work for some time and give a business-like appearance to our town. We learn that Woodall & Co's drill factory will also be opened next Monday, and the manufacture of Hamilton's phosphate drill resumed on a larger scale. The opening of these manufactories is an indication that business will be very good with us in a short time, which fact we all look forward to with pleasure. L.

Forest Presbyterian Church.

On last Sabbath, the first of the year, the Rev. Dr. Patton, according to his custom, preached an anniversary sermon, at the close of which he gave the following statistical report of the church for 1874:

MONEY RAISED:—Pastors Salary $841.66; Sabbath morning collection $158.49; Collection for fuel $30.25; Collection in choir $10.29; Sessional fund $34.36; Blinds in gallery $9.67; Monthly concert $73.90; Home mission $78.81; Foreign mission $16.31; Ministerial Relief $5.00; Collection for Sabbath school $62.50; Raised in Sabbath school $86.45; Raised by mission school $10.06; Raised by Levels' school $3.50; Woman's Zenana mission $40.00: Raised for special mission 20.00; Total $1172.26.

SABBATH SCHOOLS:—*School in church*; Officers 5; Teachers 14; Scholars 140; Money raised by the school $86.45: for the school $52.50—$138.95; Library 500 volumes; Hopeful conversions 2; Deaths, none.

Mission Schools:—Officers 1; Teachers 10; Scholars about 130; Library 350 volumes; Money raised $10.06; Hopeful conversions 2; Deaths 1.

Levels' School:—Officers 4; Teachers 6; Scholars 40: Money collected $3.50.

Religious Services:—Sermons and lectures 144; Prayer meetings 75; Funerals 14; Pastoral visits 191; Baptisms—infants 12, adults 1.

Membership:—Report at the begining of last year 135; Admitted on examination 9; Dismissed 3; Died 2; Leaving on the roll of members 139.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Both Houses convened at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The customary caucuses for the selection of candidates for the various offices to be filled by the vote of the members was held the night before, and on assembling in the morning, the organization was effected by the election of the caucus candidates, as follows:

SENATE.—Speaker, C. C. Stockley, of Sussex county; Clerk, Alfred P. Robinson, of Sussex; Sergeant at Arms, Zachariah Reynolds, of Sussex; Chaplain, Rev. C. Huntingdon, of Dover; Messenger, Edward Milbourn, of Dover.

HOUSE.—Speaker, Thos. Holcomb, of New Castle county; Clerk, D. W. Hazell, of Kent county; Sergeant at Arms, Thos. Scott, of Sussex; Chaplain, Rev. I. T. Cooper, of Dover; Messenger, James Harrington, of Dover.

The usual Committees to inform the Houses, each of the other's organization, and to wait upon the Governor with the same information, were appointed. The customary resolutions instructing the clerks to secure papers for the use of the two Houses; giving the newspaper reporters the privilege of the floor, &c., were adopted; and such other usual routine gone through with. The Governor's message was read and ordered to be printed, and the General Assembly was ready to commence work.

The following Senate Standing Committees were appointed:

On Corporations.—Shakespeare, Moore and Davis.

Enrolled Bills.—Causey, Riddle, Ray and Moore.

Accounts.—Fiddeman, Moore and Riddle.

Claims.—Moore, Davis and Ray.

Finance.—Ray, Causey and Fiddeman.

Roads and Highways.—Davis, Sapp and Ray.

Vacant Lands.—Shakespeare, Davis and Sapp.

Revised Statutes.—Riddle, Moore and Causey.

WEDNESDAY—*Senate*.—The Secretary of State submitted the report of the State Librarian of books received for the use of the State since January 1st, 1873. The State Treasurer's report was read and 500 copies ordered to be printed. A House joint resolution to give the old State House bell to the Delaware Historical Society was presented, and on motion of Mr. Riddle concurred in, but subsequently reconsidered and laid on the table.

Mr. Ray gave notice of a bill to amend Sect. 1st. Chap. 89. Rev. Code.

Mr. Riddle gave notice of a bill to establish a "Court, of Quarter Sessions for New Castle County."

Mr. Shakespeare presented the report of the committee appointed to remodel and refurnish the State House showing an excess of expenditures over the appropriation for the purpose of $8,446.63; the whole expense being $28,438.99. Referred to a special committee. Mr. Davis presented a bill to prevent live stock from running at large in School District No. 81, N. C. County. Mr. Ray gave notice of a bill to repeal the attachment law. Mr. Riddle gave notice of a bill to increase the number of Senators and Representatives from New Castle County.

House.—Mr. Bird introduced a bill to provide for two additional trustees of the poor for Wilm. Hd. Mr. Holcomb introduced a bill for the exemption of wages from attachment. A joint resolution was adopted donating the old State House bill to the Historical Society, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The Clerk of the Senate presented the report of the State House Building Committee, which was read, and referred to a special committee.

Maryland Affairs.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon, in Piney Neck, a son of Mr. Thos. Crouch, aged about seven years, was unintentionally shot by a son of Mr. Thomas Hyland, aged about eleven years. It seems that Mr. Hyland's son was drawing the shot from a loaded gun, and supposed they were all extracted, when the other lad proposed to stand "mark" for him. He fired, and two shot took effect, one in the liver and one in the lung. Dr. Wilson was called and pronounced the injuries fatal, and ere this the child is probably dead. Too much precaution cannot be taken in the use of firearms. This is the second case of fatal accidental shooting in our county within a very short period.—*Kent News*.

GRANGE ELECTION.—At the annual meeting of Eureka Grange, No. 11, P. of H., of Still Pond, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: Master, Wm. Hepbron; Overseer, J. W. Howard; Chaplain, Henry T. Jump; Lecturer, J. Frank Wilson; Secretary, C. B. Krusen; Treasurer, J. H. Clinton; Steward, J. Z. Clark; Assistant Steward, J. F. Beeks; L. A. Steward, Miss Florence Kelley; Gate Keeper, J. A. Foulson; Ceres, Mrs. Lou Beeks; Flora, Mrs. Wm Hepbron; Pomona, Miss Julie Clark.

The farm near Betterton wharf, called "Capp" and "Retreat," in Kent county, containing 264 acres, was sold last week to E. K. Cooper, of Baltimore, for $5,850.

Mr. B. P. Stebbins, of New York, has purchased the property of P. E. Hubbard, in Easton, Talbot county, for $1,800.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY COX & JONES.

Wheat	$1.15@1.20
Corn, White,(old)	75 cts
" Yellow, "	75 "
Corn, yellow, new	75 cts.
Oats	60 "
Timothy Seed	4 50
Clover "	5 25@5 40
Beans	75@90

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. M. REYNOLDS.

Eggs	25 cts. ₰ doz
Butter	30@35 cts. ₰ lb
Lard	14@15 " "
Potatoes	90@1 00 ₰ bus.
Chickens, dressed	12@13cts. ₰ lb.
Turkeys, dressed	14@15 "
Geese, "	7@8 "
Ducks, "	12@13 "

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Prime red wheat	1 24@$1.25 ₰ bus.
Corn, yellow, old	82@84 ₰ bus.
Oats (Pennsylvania) new	57@58 cts.
Clover seed	8½ @ 11 ₰ lb.
Timothy	3.25

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Wheat, good to amber	$1 32@1 35
Corn, white	85@86
Corn, yellow	80@83
Oats, Southern	65 cts.
Rye	1 00@1 04

Special Notices.

DR. BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP.

Cough us more! How much by there is in every household to know that here can be procure a remedy for any case of coughs, severe colds settled on the breast, Consumption or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, that is certain to cure. It is a satisfaction to know that a person is safe from the dangers of these diseases—all you need do, is to go to your Druggist, Chamberlaine, Middletown; H. P. Baker, Odessa, and E. W. Jester, St. Georges, Del., and get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup; two or three doses will relieve you at once. If you doubt what we say in print get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.
Dec 12–6m.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
Dec 12–6m. 42 Cedar st., New York.

PLAIN QUESTIONS FOR INVALIDS. Have the routine medicines of the profession done you no good? Are you discouraged and miserable? If so, test the properties of the new Vegetable Specific. Dr. Walker's CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, already famous as the finest invigorant, corrective and alterative that has ever seen the light. Dyspeptics and persons of bilious habit should keep it within reach, if they value health and ease.

All who want a good SEWING MACHINE and having the CASH to pay for it, will have inducements offered them at the Great Sewing Machine Depot of A. T. STOOPS, N. E. Cor. Fourth and Arch St., Phila., they can get at no other Sewing Machine place in this city. All kinds of needles, oil, silk, cotton, linen thread, &c., low for cash.

Old Machines taken in exchange, and parties allowed liberally for them.

New Advertisements.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
New Castle County, Dec. 18th, 1874.

Upon the application of RICHARD S. MARIM, Administrator of THOMAS MARIM, late of Appoquinimink Hundred in said County, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted, within forty days from the date of such letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate, to present the same, or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted, within the same period, in the Middletown Transcript, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of Office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

(L.S.) B. GIBBS, Register.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested, to the Administrator on or before December 19th, 1875, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

RICHARD S. MARIM,
Administrator.
ADDRESS—Smyrna, Del. dec. 9–2m

CHANGE
IN DRUG BUSINESS.

HAVING purchased of Dr Wm. H. Barr his Drug Store, stock and fixtures,

IN MIDDLETOWN,

the business will be conducted by my son, EDWARD J. BARR, a regularly trained Druggist and Chemist, with energy and vigor and as nearly as possible on a cash basis.

None but the purest DRUGS and best goods will be kept on hand, and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to the old customers of the store and all others who may favor me with their patronage. J. M. BARR.

Middletown, Jan. 1st, 1875.—tf

NOTICE.

DR. WM. H. BARR begs leave to say that having sold his Drug Store and business to Joseph M. Barr, he invites the same generous patronage in the future as has been bestowed in the past on the store.

His office will be at the old store, where he will be found, as heretofore, prepared to render professional advice and services.

WM. H. BARR, M. D.

Middletown, Jan. 1, 1875.—tf

NOTICE.

AS one of the firm of S. A. Whitlock & Co. I would respectfully inform all those indebted to the firm that unless they have a receipt signed by S. A. Whitlock & Co., per Bradley, it is of no good: and also no one of the members of the firm that no one is authorized to collect any bills due said firm, by me.

Jan 9–tf A. T. BRADLEY.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

New Castle County National Bank of Odessa,
JANUARY 6TH, 1875.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 13th inst. J. L. GIBSON,
Jan 9–3t. Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

Citizens' National Bank,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL., Jan. 5th, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst., clear of taxes. J. R. HALL,
Jan 9–3t. Cashier.

A FEW HEAD OF CATTLE

TAKEN TO WINTER,

Apply to or address

JOHN W. CAVENDER,
Jan. 9–2t. Middletown, Del.

FOR RENT.

THE large and commodious Store Room in the Town Hall, Middletown, now occupied by G. W. W. Naudain. Possession given March 25th. Apply to

Jan 9–2t SAMUEL PENINGTON.

WANTED.

A SITUATION at some kind of employment. Understand buying grain, am a practical miller, and understand the grocery business; can do almost anything in the buying and selling line. Wages no object this winter. Address P. O. Box "B,"
Jan 9. Middletown, Del.

FOR SALE.

A SHIFTING-TOP PARK PHAETON, Pole, Shafts, Double Harness and Nets,—for sale cheap. May be seen at Dr. Barr's stable.
Jan 9—tf J. M. BARR.

BANK ROBBERIES!
BAGGING CASHIERS!

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* of Oct. 6 says editorially: "The method adopted to rob the banks at Westborough, Pa., and Milford, N. H., on the night of the 19th inst., is getting to be a favorite with the burglars. But there is a very simple way of preventing such robberies. If the key used to secure bank funds is so made as to be separated, and the parts put *beyond the control of any one* person during the night, masked burglars would find the gagging and intimidation of cashiers to be profitless work, and to offer complete security against this latest and most favorite trick of the burglars."

THIS ABSOLUTE PROTECTION

Is given by the Hardy Patent

Detachable Indicator.

APPLICABLE TO ALL DIAL LOCKS.

By this device, the rim of the Knob on which the figures and letters are marked, is made to take off after locking the lock, and being divided in *two or more pieces* and distributed among the officers of the bank or partners of a firm, becomes a key the custody of which is in keeping *of two or more persons*, and cannot be used to open the lock without *all the pieces being returned*.

The "combination" may be known to all the parties, and yet *cannot be used by any* without the assistance of ALL the others.

This most complete security against this latest and favorite trick of the burglars has been applied to the Vaults and Safes of the

U. S. SUB-TREASURY,
The N. E. Trust Co.,
The Emigrant Savings Bank,
The Blackstone National Bank,
} of Boston.
The National Banks of Peabody, Warren, Randolph, Newburyport, Ditto Savings Bank, and Mercantile of Salem, Mass. Also, the Great Falls National, Granite State Bank, and Hanover Savings, of N. H., and THE U. S. BRANCH MINT at San Francisco, Cal., and many others.

Banks having Dial Locks wishing it applied to those they have in use, can be supplied at a moderate cost on application to

ANSON HARDY, Auburndale, Mass.

PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS

Are now offered the most favorable opportunity ever presented for supplying themselves WITH PAPER AND CARD CUTTERS.

All Newspaper Publishers are allowed *liberal rates* for advertising in part payment.

Publishers, Printers and Dealers *will find it to pay them*, before purchasing elsewhere, to correspond with ANSON HARDY,
Dec 19–3m. Auburndale, Mass.

Holiday Presents

IN

GREAT VARIETY

AT

D. L. DUNNING'S,

NO. 2 TOWN HALL.

Having added to our already large stock, an extensive line of wares suitable for holiday presents, we invite our patrons and the public to an examination of

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

STATUETTES,
Mantel Ornaments,
CHROMOS,
Brackets, Wall Pockets,
FRAMES,
UNIQUE STATIONERY
AND OTHER ARTICLES

IN INFINITE VARIETY,

All of which we offer at prices to suit the times.

Dec. 19–1m. D. L. DUNNING.

LOVERS OF FINE POULTRY!

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to the choice collections of

FINE FOWLS

which he is now offering for sale (for breeding purposes) at very low prices, considering the high standard of their pedigree. The varieties consist of the following:

"DARK BRAMAS" bred from "WILLIAMS," "HERSTINES" and "IMPORTED STOCK."

"PARTRIDGE COCHINS" bred from IMPORTED STOCK.

"BUFF COCHINS," bred from "CHURCHMAN'S STOCK."

BRONZE TURKIES, from B. F. Lewis' prize Stock.

EGGS of all the above for sale. Call and examine them, or address

HENRY CLAYTON,
(NT. PLEASANT, DELAWARE.)
January 17, 1874–1yr.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.

Organs & Melodeons

The Oldest, Largest, and Most Perfect Manufactory in the United States.

54,000

Now in use.

No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same Popularity.

Send for Price Lists.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Dec. 12–4t.

NOTICE.

THE Seventh Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Delaware will be held in the Masonic Hall, in the city of Wilmington, on the 3rd Wednesday, that being the 20th day of JANUARY, 1875, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

J. P. ALLMOND,
Dec 26–tm. Grand Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,
Middletown, Del., Dec. 5th, 1874.

The annual election for NINE DIRECTORS to serve the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1875, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 12 M.

J. R. HALL,
Dec. 19–3t. Cashier.

SLATE MANTELS

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Of the latest and most beautiful designs, and all other Slate work on hand or made to order. Factory and sales-rooms, No. 1210 Ridge Av. WILSON & MILLER,
oct 10–12t. Philadelphia, Pa.

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Great Attractions!

1875.

WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY FROM THE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

NEW GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR

Holiday Presents,

WHICH WE WILL SELL CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.

LOOK AT OUR PRICES:

Ladies' Hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS, pure linen, 25 cts.

Children's all linen HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½ and 15 cts.

A full line Gents' Hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS, pure linen, 25 to 40 cts.

Ladies' and

Second Biennial Message
OF
GOVERNOR JAMES PONDER.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The General Assembly is invested, by the Constitution, with the whole legislative power of the State, and the undivided responsibility of a proper exercise of that power is devolved upon the two Houses of which you are members. Neither the Executive nor Judicial Departments of the State government can interfere with the high functions with which you are clothed. It is made the duty of the Governor to give to the Legislature information relating to public affairs, and to recommend such measures as in his judgment will promote the public interest, but he can aid in no other way the performance of the duty imposed upon you. Nor can he interpose objections, to or interfere, except by the exercise of the pardoning power, with the operations of any law which you may enact. The Constitution does not confer upon him the veto power, nor is his approval necessary to the validity of any law passed by the Legislature. The only limitations upon the exercise of the power conferred upon the General Assembly are found in the Constitution of the State, the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress passed in pursuance thereof. Chosen by your fellow-citizens as Senators and Representatives, and intrusted with the responsible duties pertaining to the positions you occupy, it will be, I doubt not, your highest aim to promote, by your action, as legislators, the best interest of the people of the State.

Nothing has occurred since the adjournment of the last session of the Legislature to interfere with the harmony and peace of the State, or to obstruct the due execution of the laws. The authority of those entrusted with the administration of justice and the enforcement of law has been recognized and respected, and the good order and peace of society everywhere maintained. Nowhere can greater security for life and property, or a more general observance of the rights of all persons, be found than in our own State. The number of crimes committed by individuals is comparatively small, while we have been entirely exempt from those disorders witnessed in other communities, resulting from the combination of large numbers for the purpose of resisting authority or enforcing compliance with their own demands. The immunity of this State from these disorderly combinations is attributable to the peaceful character of our people and their attachment to the local government under which they live, arising, doubtless, from a conviction that it has been rendered as little burdensome and oppressive as possible, and has been administered with fairness and impartiality to all.

The financial revulsion which occurred more than a year ago, and which so seriously affected industry and enterprise in many portions of the country, did not, at the time, prove so embarrassing to the people of this State generally as to communities more largely engaged in manufacturing and commercial pursuits. The continued depression of business, however, has had its effect upon the industries and property of the State. The prices of our agricultural products have become, to some extent, unremunerative, and lands, as a consequence, rendered less valuable. In Wilmington, and some of our larger towns, mechanical labor has not found, at all times, sufficient employment, owing to the necessary curtailment of business by employers. It is to be hoped that whatever inconvenience may have been felt from the depression in monetary affairs will prove temporary, and that business will resume its wonted channels, and industry of every character meet with proper reward and encouragement.

There are but few subjects of general importance which I deem necessary to recommend to your consideration. Much greater inconvenience and injury results from hasty and unnecessary legislation, than from any failure on the part of the General Assembly to enact all necessary and proper laws.

The publication of the Revised Statutes, as amended, since the last session of the Legislature, together with such laws of a public character as have been passed since the revision of the laws in 1852, should suggest hesitation in alterations of the laws, embodied in the present Code. Repeated changes in the statute law of the State is attended with inconvenience to the people and sometimes with embarrassment to the administration of justice by the courts. Laws with which the people are familiar are much easier observed, and always command a higher degree of respect than such as strainey and to which they are unaccustomed. I therefore respectfully suggest to the Legislature the propriety of refraining from amending the existing laws of the State except where experience has shown that amendments are necessary and proper.

PREPARATION OF STATUTES.

In this connection I may be allowed to suggest that too much care cannot be exercised in the preparation of the laws which the Legislature may see proper to enact. Not unfrequently Acts of Assembly are passed which are in conflict with the Constitution of the State, and which lead to expensive litigation that might be avoided by proper care in the preparation of the enactment.

Sometimes Acts of Assembly are couched in ambiguous language, susceptible of different constructions, perplexing even to the legal profession and requiring the authoritative interpretation of the courts to settle definitely their true import and meaning. The object and intent of every statute should be rendered as obvious as possible to every intelligent mind, and should be so clearly expressed as to preclude the possibility of misinterpretation by public officers and others whose duty may be regulated thereby.

These suggestions are alike applicable to amendments which may be made to existing laws and to original statutes, and their observance by the General Assembly at its present session may avoid errors in legislation which experience has proved to be neither slight nor unfrequent.

AMENDMENTS OF STATUTES.

The mode sometimes adopted of amending existing laws, by reference to the chapter and section proposed to be amended, and striking out certain words therefrom and inserting other words in lieu thereof, is objectionable, and, in my opinion, ought to be avoided. Amendments desired should be effected by a repeal of the section intended to be changed and the substitution of a new section embodying the alteration desired in the law. Proper attention by the Legislature to this subject, which in some of the States has been deemed of sufficient importance to be provided for by constitutional provision, will render our statute law less confused and more easily understood than it has been heretofore.

STATE DEBT AND FINANCES.

The accompanying report of the State Treasurer, made to me in compliance with law, and to which I beg leave to call attention, contains a detailed statement of the indebtedness of the State and the purposes for which such indebtedness was created; and also a statement showing the amount and character of the investments belonging to the State and the purposes to which such investments are appropriated. By reference to the statements contained in the report, it will be seen that the indebtedness of the State, created prior to the last session of the Legislature, was one million four hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars (1,462,000) Of which amount there was appropriated to the payment of volunteers and the relief of persons drafted into the military service during the late war, one million one hundred and ten thousand dollars ($1,110,000), and the residue, or three hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars ($352,000), was incurred by a loan to the Junction and Breakwater Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of their road.

The amount of indebtedness created for the purposes named had been reduced prior to the first of January, 1873, by the purchase of bonds, to the amount of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars ($137,000.)

The bonds falling due the first day of January, 1875, have been since taken up and cancelled, or their payment provided for, which will make the reduction of the debt, within the last four years, amount to three hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars ($388,000;) leaving the amount due on the original debt, heretofore referred to, on the first day of January, 1875, one million and seventy-four thousand dollars ($1,074,000.)

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed loaning the bonds of the State, to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars (200,000,) to the Breakwater and Frankford Railroad Company, and the amount so loaned will further increase the State debt, after retaining the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars ($24,000) to pay interest thereon for two years, one hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars ($176,000); making the whole public debt one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($1,250,000.)

It will be seen by the report of the State Treasurer that the whole amount of the assets of the State, including investments appropriated to the School Fund, amount to one million one hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars ($1,123,189.) The amount of liabilities over all assets is one hundred thousand eight hundred and eleven dollars ($100,811.) and over assets not appropriated to the School Fund, five hundred and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars ($576,950.)

This latter amount may properly be regarded as the real debt of the State over available assets. While the Legislature, under proper circumstances, would be justified in disposing of the investments not appropriated to the educational interest of the State, and applying the amount realized therefrom to the payment of the bonds now outstanding, the exigency, I apprehend, would be most extraordinary that could induce the General Assembly to divert the investments set apart for school purposes from the object to which they have been so long and beneficially appropriated. I can contemplate but one contingency, and that, it is to be hoped, a very remote one, which, in my opinion, would justify such action. If the Congress of the United States, by the passage of a bill now pending in the House of Representatives, or by the adoption of any similar measure, should interfere with the educational interest of the State for the purpose of compelling the education of white and colored children in mixed schools, the Legislature, in my judgment, would not only be justified, but required by public sentiment in the State, to call in the investments set apart for common schools and apply the same to the payment of the public debt.

STATE AID TO WORKS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

More than five hundred thousand dollars of the present debt of the State has been incurred in aid of the construction of the Junction and Breakwater Railroad and the Breakwater and Frankford Railroad. Without intending to express any opinion upon the propriety of the action of the Legislature in aiding the construction of these roads, I respectfully suggest that no further increase of the public debt, for similar purposes, ought to be authorized by the General Assembly. The credit of the State ought not to be placed in jeopardy by any further issue of bonds, nor should the revenues derived from taxation, or otherwise, be applied to any other purposes than the ordinary expenses of the government and the reduction of the present liabilities of the State.

I do not know that any application will be made to the Legislature, at its present session, for aid in the construction of railroads or other works of internal improvement; but from a firm conviction that any policy which would further connect the State with railroad improvements would be hazardous to its credit, I deem it an imperative duty to urge the necessity of guarding carefully against any augmentation of State debt, and the consequent increased measure of taxation which such augmentation would necessarily entail upon the people of the State.

Whatever local advantages might be anticipated from the construction of additional railroads, it is certain that they would not justify an increase of present liabilities, or compensate for the injury which would be inflicted by additional taxation rendered necessary thereby.

It is to be hoped that a sincere desire to preserve untarnished the credit of the State, and to protect our citizens from further taxation, will prevent the Legislature, at its present session, or hereafter, from authorizing any futher issue of State bonds for any purpose whatsoever.

REDUCTION OF DEBT.

The revenues, under existing laws, are ample for any present or anticipated demands upon the Treasury. The ordinary expenses of the government have been met, the interest on the public debt promptly paid, and the principal of that portion of the debt created by the exigencies of the war reduced $388,000 within the last four years. This has been accomplished from the ordinary receipts of the Treasury without postponing the payment of any claim against the Treasury.

It is a matter of just pride to our citizens that the faith of the State, pledged to the payment of its obligations, has been maintained, and the public credit preserved unimpaired, and the financial condition of the State rendered so prosperous, and that, too, by a revenue system less oppressive than obtains in most of the States of the Union.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures necessarily vary to some extent in different years. The fees for licenses and commissions granted by the State, as well as the revenue derived from the passenger tax, and other sources, are greater in some years than in others.—So too the expenditures are necessarily greater in the years which the Legislature is in session than in the years in which the General Assembly does not meet.

The following statement, however, based upon receipts and expenditures for 1873, will approximate very nearly the average annual receipts and disbursements of the Treasury.

Receipts from all sources about $207,872.39.

Expenditures, including $75,000 interest on the public debt, and an appropriation of $3,000 to Delaware College, and one-half of the biennial expenses of the Legislature, about $111,025.77.

Excess of receipts over expenditures about $96,846.62.

The amount of expenditures above stated does not include appropriations made by the Legislature to purchase the interest of Kent County in the State House and for repairs on the same, or any other appropriation of an extraordinary character, other than that to Delaware College, but does include the latter appropriation, amounting to $3,000, and also the amount required to pay interest on outstanding public debt, about $75,000, as well as all other ordinary expenses of the State Government, including salaries to all public officers, executive and judical, the allowance for public printing, and one-half of the expenses of the biennial session of the Legislature.

EXPENSES OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

It will be seen from the foregoing exhibit that exclusive of payments on account of interest, and exceptional appropriations made by the Legislature, the ordinary expenses of the State Government amount to but little over $33,000, and that the receipts in excess of disbursements for ordinary purposes, and the amount required to pay interest will be something less than $97,000.

SINKING FUND.

None of the bonds outstanding, except such as are provided for, will become due before 1885, and as these are generally held by persons who purchased them for investment, it is doubtful whether the State Treasurer will be able to procure them at their par value as fast as the receipts of the Treasury will enable him to take them up. It is not the interest of the State, and would be a very unwise policy to appreciate the price of the bonds by purchasing them on any advance upon their face value. I therefore submit, for the consideration of the General Assembly, the propriety of enacting a law creating a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds at maturity and authorizing the State Treasurer to invest, from time to time, the surplus funds in the Treasury in United States bonds, or other undoubted securities, bearing six per cent. interest, for the benefit of the sinking fund created for that purpose.

This would not prevent the State Treasurer from using the funds in his hands, at any time, in the purchase of bonds issued by the State whenever the same could be obtained at their par value, but would guard against an accumulation of unproductive revenue in the Treasury by converting the same into interest bearing securities which could be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of the State debt at maturity. Should this suggestion meet with the favorable consideration of the General Assembly, I respectfully submit that the sinking fund to be established should be carefully guarded against any appropriation to other purposes than the payment of the existing obligations of the State.

If no further issue of State bonds shall be authorized, a careful husbanding of the revenues paid into the Treasury under existing laws, will enable the State to meet all outstanding liabilities as fast as they become due. This object should be carefully kept in view as of highest obligation, and no reduction or diversion of the revenue be permitted that would render the payment of the present debt, whenever the same can be rightfully demanded, in the least degree uncertain.

REDUCTION OF TAX.

A large part of the revenue is derived from taxes paid by railroads and other corporations, and from fees for licenses granted by the State. The persons and companies enjoying the special privileges secured to them obtain a full equivalent for the share they contribute to the public burden.

The tax of one-tenth of one per cent., or ten cents on ever hundred dollars of assessable property, levied and collected by the Counties for the use of the State, cannot be regarded as an oppressive measure of taxation for State purposes. If, however, any reduction in the revenues should at any time be deemed advisable, such reduction could be more properly effected by reducing the rate of taxation imposed for State purposes from ten to five cents in every hundred dollars of assessable property than in any other way. The reduction suggested would diminish the receipts of the Treasury about $30,000 annually, and to that amount would be a relief to the tax-payers of the State, especially to the owners of real estate, who pay an unequal share of taxes, both for State and local purposes. In Pennsylvania, and perhaps in other States, lands are exempt from taxation imposed for the use of the State; while in Delaware, until recently, real estate paid a very large proportion of all taxes, and now bears an unequal share of the burdens imposed, both for State and county purposes. Incomes from lands, for several years, have, as a general rule, been less than from most other property, and whatever reduction may hereafter be made in the amount of taxes collected, should be in relief of that species of property which is least remunerative.

In making this suggestion, I do not wish to be understood as favoring any policy that would leave the State without the means to meet current ordinary expenses, and at the same time provide, beyond contingency, for the prompt liquidation of every liability now outstanding. A wise forsight dictates the payment of the present State debt at the earliest possible moment that it can be effected without embarrassment to the people.

It is impossible to forsee what exigencies may hereafter arise, requiring every resource which the State can command, to protect its citizens from ills not now anticipated, but which may befall them hereafter Fortunately for us, at the commencement of the late civil war, the State was free from debt and able to furnish the means for the relief of those conscripted into military service. Had the State at that time been encumbered, even with the present debt, the relief so anxiously demanded, and so opportunely afforded, could not have been extended. While it is to be hoped that no similar necessity will hereafter arise, and that our people may long be exempt from every affliction that could mar their happiness or retard their prosperity, still wise statesmanship and a prudent regard for the public good demands that the Treasury of the State be placed as soon as possible with convenience to our citizens, in a condition where its aid could again be invoked in any emergency which may hereafter arise.

The present revenue system of the State, if undisturbed, or not seriously interfered with, will extinguish our present debt within the next ten or twelve years, and leave the people free from any necessity for contributing, by the payment of taxes, to the support of the State government under which they live.

It is gratifying, in transmitting the last biennial message which I shall have the honor of sending to the General Assembly, to be able to announce so large a reduction of the debt existing at the commencement of my administration, and that the present financial system of the State promises an early extinguishment of every outstanding obligation.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The collection of county rates and levies is, in my judgment, too expensive and might be reduced considerably by proper legislation.

There can be no good reason for the payment of so large a per centage of the taxes levied for the collection of the same. Some plan ought to be adopted which will adequately compensate the officers appointed to receive and collect the duplicates of assessment placed in their hands, and at the same time enable such officers to perform their duty with less labor than is necessary under our present system.

In some States a receiver of taxes is appointed for each collection district, with graduated commissions upon all sums voluntarily paid within specified times, and an abatement allowed to such taxables as pay within the time fixed by law for such abatement.

I have not given to the subject such consideration as enables me to recommend with confidence any definite plan of collection, but commend the matter to the consideration of the Legislature as worthy of their serious attention. If any alteration be made in the law relating to the collection of taxes at the present session, great care should be exercised to secure to all equal facilities to comply with the law. All the provisions of the Act of Assembly passed at the last session, relating to the collection of taxes, so far as the same may be applicable, should be retained, with such further safeguards as will clearly define and limit the duties of the revenue officers, and at the same time protect the right of every citizen to pay his tax with as little inconvenience to himself as possible.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Within the last year an important case, in which this State, though not nominally, was in reality a party, has been decided in the Supreme Court of the United States. The case referred to was that of William Minot, jr,. a stockholder in the P., W. & B. Railroad Company, against William J. Clarke, late State Treasurer, and Wm. M. Ochletree, a collector of State Taxes under the law of 1869. The bill filed in the Circuit Court prayed an injunction to restrain the said officers from proceeding to collect from said railroad company certain taxes imposed by said law upon railroad corporations in this State, upon the assumed ground that said law was unconstitutional and void for various reasons, and among others that it impaired the obligation of a contract alleged to exist between the State and said company exempting the latter from taxation.

The decree of the Circuit Court sustained the constitutionality of the law aforesaid and the right of the State to tax the corporation, and, upon an appeal from said decree, taken by complainant, was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

It would be difficult to overestimate the value of this decision to the State. It disposes effectually of the claim on the part of the principal railroad corporations existing within our limits to exemption from taxation, and by maintaining the constitutionality of the law referred to, relieves the State from any possible liability for the amount of taxes paid by said company under protest. The State Treasurer, against whom the proceedings were instituted, engaged the services of counsel to represent the State. I am informed that the gentlemen employed have not been paid for their services either in the Circuit or Supreme Courts, and recommend that the State Treasurer be authorized to pay them proper compensation.

FREE SCHOOLS.

The subject of education is one of great importance, and is receiving at the present day much attention in every part of the country. Our Common School System, established more than forty years ago, has been of incalculable advantage in furnishing the means of primary education to the youth of the State. These advantages have been gradually impaired by the multiplication of school districts in every county and the consequent division of the School Fund among a greater number of schools. More than double the number of school districts originally established now exist in the State, and in some localities it is difficult to maintain good schools for any great period of the year owing to the small number of pupils living in the districts.

It is not easy to determine a remedy that will obviate the difficulty suggested, especially as those now convenient to schools would reluctantly consent, by redistricting the State, to be placed at greater distances from schools.

If the public debt of the State shall in a few years be paid, or so materially reduced as to relieve the necessity of appropriating the revenues to that purpose, I doubt not that measures will be taken to increase the School Fund and furnish the means requisite for maintaining good schools in every neighborhood without regard to the number of scholars therein. With existing demands upon the Treasury any large increase of the School Fund, for the present at least, seems to be impracticable. The efficiency of any school system will depend in a very great degree upon the interest felt by parents, and those having the guardianship of children, in maintaing proper schools. Without such interest no system, however perfect, and no appropriation, however munificent, will give to the youth of the State the full educational advantages which they ought to enjoy.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The repairs and alterations made in the State House since the last session of the Legislature will doubtless be brought to your attention by the Committee appointed by the last Legislature to contract for the same. It is believed that the new Senate Chamber and Hall of the House of Representatives, with the rooms appropriated to committees of the respective Houses, are better adapted to the purposes of legislation than those which have been superseded. The rooms set apart for the Governor and for the office of Secretary of State are convenient and appropriate, and ample accommodations for the books now or likely soon to be in the Library have been provided.

The improvement of the Public Buildings was so obviously necessary that for several years past the matter had engaged public attention and had been recommended not only in my last biennial message, but several times also by my immediate predecessor. The expenditure authorized for this purpose at the last session will obviate further outlay upon the public buildings for several years.

REPRIEVES, PARDONS AND REWARDS.

I herewith transmit a list of pardons, reprieves and remissions granted since the commencement of the last session of the General Assembly, with the reasons inducing me to grant the same.

Having been informed that a certain Robert A. Mackey had been murdered within the jurisdiction of this State, and that one Joseph H. Taylor was charged with being guilty of the murder of said Mackey, I issued a proclamation on the 13th day of August, 1874, offering a reward of $300 for the arrest and delivery into the custody of the Sheriff of New Castle county of the said Joseph H Taylor, who was subsequently apprehended in the State of Ohio, and brought into this State and tried for the offense. I recommend that an allowance to the amount of the reward offered be made to the parties making the arrest.

ATTACHMENT LAWS.

I renew the recommmendation contained in my last biennial message in reference to the attachment laws of this State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The amendment to the Constitution of this State, proposed by the last Legislature, was approved by myself and has been duly published in compliance with the requirement of the Constitution and the Act of Assembly proposing such amendment. The ratification of the proposed amendment by the General Assembly at the present session will require three-fourths of each branch of the Legislature. The propriety of such ratification is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the General Assembly.

CENTENNIAL.

A celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence is to be held in the City of Philadelphia, during the next year, by an exhibition of the products and resources of the country.

The co-operation of every State in the Union is desired by those having the charge of the celebration, so as to make it worthy of the American Republic. The Centennial Commission, through the General Director, Hon. A. T. Gosborn, desires that State Boards be appointed to co-operate with the National Board of Commissioners as the most effectual means of securing the desired end. The appointment of a State Board to represent this State and arrange for the proper exhibition of its products will doubtless aid such of our citizens as desire to participate in the celebration by exhibiting their articles of manufacture or other productions. Gentlemen in this State would doubtless volunteer to act as members of a State Commission, and I therefore recommend that authority be given for the appointment of such a board.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

In a former part of this message I adverted to the continued depression of business in the country, and the unfavorable influence it was beginning to exert upon the prosperity of this State. So intimate are the relations of all the States of the Union, that the prosperity of each is determined, not exclusively by the industry and frugality of its own citizens, or the wise economy of its own local government, but also in a very sensible degree by every cause which affects the welfare of any or of all the others. The people of Delaware therefore, no less than the people of the rest of the States, have an interest in the prosperity of every part of the common country—an interest based not alone on sentiment or sympathy, but arising, in part at least, from considerations of advantage to themselves When therefore we see the industries of the country paralyzed, its commerce declining, its manufacturing and mechanical enterprises depressed and languishing, agricultural pursuits unremunerative, and labor in many places unable to command employment, it is but natural that in common with the people of the whole country we should desire to see a clear ascertainment and removal of the causes which have produced such results.

It cannot be doubted that whatever else may have contributed to bring about the present derangement and embarrassment in the business of the country, that the policy pursued by Congress and the Federal Administration in the management of public affairs has had its full share in producing the embarrassment, now so seriously afflicting the people of every part of the country.

Without adverting to the extravagant expenditures of the public money which has marked the history of the country for the last eight or ten years, when economy was demanded in order to recuperate from the exhaustion produced by a four years war, as well as to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt, which that war had entailed upon the country, the financial policy of the government has been most unfortunate, not to say unwise and pernicious. The exigencies of the war were made the excuse and justification for the issue by the government of a large amount of paper to circulate as currency, and for the redemption of which the faith of the government was most solemnly pledged. A part of the currency thus issued was declared to be a legal tender and made receivable as such in all the ordinary transactions between private parties. Even admitting that the government, under the pressure of an exhaustive war, was justified in resorting to exceptional measures to sustain its credit and maintain its armies in the field, still it cannot be doubted that its obvious duty, upon the termination of the war, was to observe its pledges and make provision for the redemption of the paper money which it had issued and put in circulation. Congress recognized this obligation, and soon after the close of the war declared by resolution its purpose to do so.

Nearly ten years have elapsed since the termination of hostilities, and yet the pledge of the Government is unfulfilled, and a depreciated paper currency is continued as the medium of exchange in all business of a public or private nature, except in the payment of duties on imposts and interest on the public debt. While in almost every civilized country on the face of the earth exchanges are made in gold or its equivalent, in the United States the universally recognized measure of values is banished from the ordinary transactions of life and made an article of merchandise and traffic. I need not speak of the effect of this substitution of depreciated currency for coin upon the prosperity of the country. It has been witnessed in the fluctuations of business, in its occasional expansions and contractions, in the insolvencies and bankruptcies which have followed, and the unsettled, uncertain and demoralised condition of affairs in every part of the country. The present prostration of business, and the consequent embarrassment resulting therefrom, is, in no small degree, traceable to the failure of the Government to restore the currency to a fixed value, equal to the coin of the country. That this might have been accomplished long ago there is no good reason to doubt. It cannot be possible that in a country of such ample resources there can be any necessity for conducting business with a medium of exchange intrinsically worthless, and to which the whole credit of the Government cannot give a fixed and definite value.

In the fertility of our lands and the variety of our productions, no country on earth surpasses our own. Our mountains and valleys are rich in mineral treasures, and our gold and silver mines yield annually their full share of the precious metals. Our cotton fields are capable of supplying the manufactories of the world with that useful staple, so indispensable to the wants and comforts of mankind; and in all the elements of national wealth and prosperity we rival the most favored portions of the earth. With such vast resources we ought to have been able to have redeemed the pledges of the Government, and to have placed the national currency upon a basis which would have given it a commercial value equal to gold. The accomplishment of this object has not had its proper influence in the councils of the nation, and has been delayed by the policy pursued by Congress and the Federal administration, in the lavish expenditures of the public moneys and in regarding the development of one portion of the country, and thus diminishing largely the national wealth.

Had the Government, upon the termination of the war, refrained from acts of oppression and permitted the southern people to assume control of their own affairs, the wastings of the strife would have been measurably repaired and the former prosperity of the South restored. Improper interference, however, on the part of the Federal authorities, dictated from motives neither commendable nor excusable, has retarded the improvement of that section of the country, which has been sensibly felt in its reactionary influence by the people of the Northern and Middle States.

The South, instead of being a liberal purchaser in northern markets, has been kept impoverished and unable to contribute, by the full development of its resources, to the wealth and prosperity of the country.

The commercial and manufacturing interests in the north have been of late impressed with this fact, and seem much more ready to heed an appeal addressed to their own interest than such as have been predicated on injustice and wrong.

A policy dictated by feelings of animosity which engendered strife might for a time find an excuse in human weakness and frailty, but the persistent purpose to oppress and ruin one part of the country, from no higher motive than such as emanates from party feelings, especially when it is producing its legitimate fruit in the prostration of business and enterprise everywhere, must be regarded not only as indefensible but as supreme folly and the very acme of crime. This policy, however, is, even after nearly ten years of peace, continued in some of the Southern States. For nearly two years Louisiana has been ruled and robbed by a bogus usurping government, inaugurated by federal interference and sustained by federal bayonets, and in other States, under the pretense of preserving the public peace, the President has unwisely and illegally interposed the presence of a part of the army of the United States, if not for the purpose of controling their local affairs at least with full knowledge that such presence would have an improper and potential influence upon them.

Recent indications, however, justify the belief that the American people are beginning to realize the great error of tolerating such wrongs. The result of the recent elections is understood by men of all parties as not only the expression of a decided disapproval, but an unqualified condemnation of the whole domestic policy and practice of the Government under the present administration. Regarding such result not so much in the light of partisan triumph as the declaration of a determination, on the part of the people of the country, to secure good government for themselves and their posterity, may we not indulge the hope that at an early day the management of public affairs will be entrusted to those who will observe the limitations upon Federal power, respect the just rights of the States in all that pertains to their domestic concerns, and administer the Government in a manner inspiring confidence at home and respect and admiration abread.

In conclusion, permit me, gentlemen, to congratulate you on the confidence reposed in you by your fellow-citizens, and invoke for your guidance that Divine Providence which rules in the affairs of men and shapes alike the destinies of individuals and of states.

JAMES PONDER

DOVER, Jan. 5th, 1875.

Miscellaneous.

WHERE TO BUY IN PHILADELPHIA

A Directory arranged for the Convenience of Our Readers.---Cut this Out.

APELDORN'S FRENCH STEAM Securing, and Dyeing Establishment, 736 Race St. nov 7-12t

CEDAR VATS AND TANKS For Brewers, Dyers, Chemists, Manufacturers and private dwellings. GEO. J. BURKHARDT & CO., Buttonwood Street, below Broad. aug. 8-4S

CIGARS "PECULIAR," and other *B. B.* Brands. Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco at lowest possible prices, at BATCHELOR BROS. Wholesale Depot 308 Market Street. nov 7-12t

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, Etc. A splendid assortment at F. W. PARROTT'S, No. 5 S. Eighth St., Phila. Established 24 years. Please call. nov 7-12t

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS. Organs and Arion Pianos. E. M. BRUCE, 1308 Chestnut St., formerly of 18 N. Seventh St. Jul4-48t

FURNITURE WAREROOMS of ISAAC B. MAUGER, 849 North Second Street. All kinds of work made to order. nov 7-12t

IRON FENCES. The New Iron Nailed to Iron. The Best Iron Fence in the world, for Lots, Cemeteries, &c. Send for Circular to J. B. Wickersham & Sons, 1028 Ridge Ave nov7-12t

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, GLASS & Queensware, Summer Cooking Stoves wholesale & retail. H. COULTER, 118 N. 2d St. nov7-12t

MUSIC PUBLISHERS. W. H. BONER & Co., No. 1107 Chestnut St. will send the beautiful song "No Friendly Voice to Greet Me," by DANKS, for 35 cents. nov 7-12t

MILK CANS. And Dairy Fixtures, best and cheapest. WM. M. MORGAN & CO., 711 Spring Garden Street. Successors to John Riddle, Jr. nov7-4S

PATENTS For Inventions, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., etc. Procured by JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM & Co., 110 South Fourth St., below Chestnut, Phila. Full information without charge. Call, or send for Books of Instruction. se 19-48t

SUNNY-SIDE STOVE POLISH. IT IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Reasons for preferring Sunny-Side: Its use requires less labor. Its effect lasts. Its lustre is more brilliant. Its cost is little for the superiority of the article. It is also very valuable for lubricating wagon and carriage axles. The genuine is stamped on each label. Sunny-Side Stove Polish. Stewart, Wylie & Co., 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1233 and 1236 Callowhill St., PHILAD'A, Pa. Agents, Messrs. Githens & Rexsamer, for Pennsylvania, No. 40 & 42 South Front St., PHILAD'A, PA. N2t-24

TERRA COTTA PIPES.—Chimney Tops and Cement, Rustic Cemetery Posts. G. W. Hamlin, No. 6 North 7th St, Jan 2-12t

UNION SPOKE WORKS. Spokes, Rims, Plow Handles. J. G. DAVIS & SON, S. W. Cor. Leopard and Otter Sts. Jul4-

WATER-WHEELS, WIND-MILLS Pumps, Plumbing and Gas Fitting in country houses. Send for circulars or call and see samples.—W. G. Rhoades, 1231 Market St. se 19tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. At the old Established stand of MOORE & BRO., 1031 Market Street. Jul 4-48t

FOR RENT.

THE STORE ROOM now occupied by J. Fraser Eliason, Esq. Possession given March 25th, 1875. E. W. LOCKWOOD, Dec 26-tf. For Richard Lockwood.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I shall apply to the General Assembly of Delaware, at its approaching session, for a divorce from my husband, Wm. A. Watson. Dec. 26-6w. SARAH C. WATTSON.

LOST.

ON Wednesday, Dec. 29th, 1874, between St. Ann's parsonage and the residence of James Kanely, Jr., in Middletown, a Jet and Gold EAR-RING, with hair in the centre. A suitable reward will be given if returned to MRS. MARY J. POTTER, At the residence of Jas. Kanely, Jr., Jan 24-tf. Middletown, Del.

Wilmington Advertisements.

SPECIAL.

820 & 822 MARKET ST., MASONIC TEMPLE

We beg to call the attention of buyers to one of

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Ever displayed in this city, comprising the leading brands in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, SILKS, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, GLOVES, WOOLEN FABRICS, FANCY ARTICLES, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c., &c.,

Which from Superiority of Manufacture, Durability of Texture, combined with Advanced and increasing Excellence of Taste, with the reputation for Reliability, in connection with the most celebrated sources of supply, must attract the critical attention of

THE BEST CLASS OF BUYERS.

The lines are full in every variety in all the Popular Brands, so favorably received in past seasons, embracing an assortment seldom equalled, and never excelled.

As heretofore, we shall seek to place before our customers

FABRICS OF INTRINSIC VALUE,

And invite an inspection of the Stock which represents the productions of some of the best looms of the world.

GRANVILLE WORRELL.

WILMINGTON, DEL., October 20th, 1874.

228 **E. MOORE,** 228

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

ON HAND, MADE UP IN THE LATEST STYLE AND BEST MANNER. ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF

PIECE GOODS, for Order Work.

Apr 22—1y **228 MARKET ST. Wilmington, Del.**

Miscellaneous.

Have You Tried JURUBEBA?

ARE YOU

Weak, Nervous or Debilitated?

Are you so languid that any exertion requires more of an effort than you feel capable of making?

Then try JURUBEBA, the wonderful tonic and invigorator, which acts so beneficially on the secretive organs as to impart vigor to all the vital forces.

It is no alcoholic appetiser, which stimulates for a short time, only to let the sufferer fall to a lower depth of misery, but it is a vegetable tonic acting directly on the liver and spleen.

It regulates the Bowels, quiets the nerves, and gives such a healthy tonic to the whole system as to soon make the invalid feel like a new person.

Its operation is not violent, but is characterized by great gentleness; the patient experiences no sudden change, no marked results, but gradually his troubles

"Fold their tents, like the Arabs, And as silently steal away."

This is no new and untried discovery, but has been long used with wonderful remedial results, and is pronounced by the highest medical authorities, "the most powerful tonic and alterative known." Ask your druggist for it. For sale by WM. F. KIDDER & CO., dec 19-4t New York

GOFF'S BRAID IS THE BEST MADE.

Dec 19-4t

Scarlet Fever, Diptheria, Sore Throat.

The alarming spread of these diseases calls for the use of an agent that will arrest their progress and fatality. BROMO-CHLORALUM, used one part to fifteen of water daily as a mouth-wash, or gargle, corrects the secretions, renders the breath sweet, acts as an antiseptic, and prevents infection from contagious syndations or poisoned air. For sore or inflamed throat, use at once at the first appearance. It should be used freely in Dwellings, Sick room, and about the person, to promote cleanliness. SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

176 William St., New York. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. de 19-4t

"DOES HE LOVE ME?"

An elegant CHROMO in 13 colors—size 16 by 20; or, MEMORIAL HALL, (Centennial Art Gallery) in colors—size 21 by 27, given to each annual subscriber to the *Coming Events and Centennial Gazette.*

Published weekly on Friday, $2.50 per year in advance. Address, MACK & BRADEN, Publishers, No. 12 North Sixth Street, Phila. *Specimen copies mailed free on application.* Dec. 19-4t.

PHILADELPHIA Burial Case Co.

Are now in full operation and making all the various styles of

COFFINS AND CASKETS

for the trade, furnished in all kinds of wood and finely finished. We will fill all orders with promptness and at the lowest prices, from our OFFICE and WAREROOMS, 211 and 213 N. Broad St., Phila. Send for descriptive Price List. Dec 19-4t

CANCER CAN BE CURED!

This dreadful disease thoroughly cured without the use of the Knife or Caustic by our wonderful discovery. Scrofula and all Skin and Blood Diseases, cured after all other remedies fail. Send for circulars. Consultation free daily. PENN CANCER INSTITUTE, de 19-4t 3208 Chestnut St., West Phila.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE thorough-bred Stallion, LEGATEE, and other thorough-bred stock, will be offered for sale at the residence of the late Dr. E. A. Vanhort, at his late residence, near Hinesville, Kent County, Del., on Thursday, January 14, 1875. A. J. & S. VANNORT, Jan 2-4t. Administrators.

Hotels, &c.

Washington House,

No. 205 Market St.,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THE subscriber has taken the above Hotel, and after thorough cleaning, papering and painting, has fitted it up with new furniture. He is now ready to accommodate all who may give him a call. Table supplied with all the delicacies and substantials of the seasons.

Bar stocked with best Wines, Liquors and Segars. Good Stabling. Terms: $2.00 per day. H. HORNER.

Aug 8–6mos.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Opposite R. R. Depot,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

HAVING taken the above well-known house, I am prepared to accommodate my friends and the public generally in first-class style and at reasonable rates.

The Bar will always be supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Segars.

Patronage solicited. JACKSON BRIANT,
PROPRIETOR.

Formerly of Davis' Hotel, Phila.

Oct 11–ly

NEW HOTEL

At Townsend, Del.

TOWNSEND HOUSE,

OPEN June 1st, 1872, will accommodate the travelling public and permanent boarders at very reasonable rates. The bar will at all times be stocked with choice wines, liquors, Tobacco and Segars. Fine oysters in season. Hoping by strict attention to business to merit a liberal, share of the public patronage generally.

JAMES C. TOWNSEND,
June 8—ly. Proprietor.

Card to the Public.

OFFICE OF

WOOLLEY & VAN TRUMP'S

INSURANCE AGENCY,

Fire, Marine, Life, Accident!

No. 1 Journal Building,

ADJOINING THE CITY HALL,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

WE ARE THE

DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS OF THE OLDEST, LARGEST & BEST KNOWN COMPANIES IN THE WORLD,

HAVING

Cash Assets of over $100,000,000

We insure all kinds of property within the State and adjoining counties.

DWELLINGS AND FARM PROPERTY TAKEN AT VERY LOW RATES.

We make specialty of taking entire charge of our customers' business, thereby relieving them of much trouble and expense and settle all losses PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY, without extra charge.

Offering our past record as a guarantee for the future, we confidently assert it will be to your interest to call on us and examine our list of Companies in all departments before insuring or renewing elsewhere.

All kinds of

Insurance to any Amount

Effected at once at current rates.

COMMUNICATIONS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Expressing our acknowledgements for the patronage we have enjoyed and soliciting a continuance,

We remain, very respectfully,

JAMES WOOLLEY. E. A. VAN TRUMP.

Dec 19, 1874.–1m.

Assignee's Sale.

THE undersigned, as Assignee of James H. Scowdrick, will sell at Public Auction, at the store of the said J. H. Scowdrick,

IN MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,

Commencing this (Saturday) evening,

NOVEMBER 14th,

AND CONTINUING UNTIL ALL ARE SOLD,

The entire stock of merchandise of the said Assignor, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Earthenware, and such things generally as are usually kept in first-class country stores. The store will be kept open also every day for the sale of the above mentioned goods at cost.

M. E. WALKER,
Nov 14—tf ASSIGNEE.

FOR RENT.

A DWELLING containing eight rooms; water convenient, and garden. Also, a DWELLING with six rooms, and store room 27 ft. by 11 ft., with good cellar. Possession given on the 25th of March. For further information, apply on the premises to

MRS. C. J. SMITH, MILLINER,
Dec. 19-tf. Main street, Middletown.

Time Tables.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROADS.

Delaware Division Time Table.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 8th, 1874, (Sundays excepted,) Trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD. Passenger. A. M.	P. M.	Mixed. A. M.	Leave.	NORTHWARD. Passenger. A. M.	A. M.	Mixed. P. M.
8 30	5 15		Philadelphia	1 15	8 15	10 00
7 30	2 45		Baltimore	11 45	5 25	8 55
10 10	6 40	5 00	Wilmington	10 15	3 50	6 50
10 20	6 48		Del. Junction	10 07	3 42	
10 32	7 00	5 25	New Castle	9 55	3 30	6 26
10 35	7 05		State Road	9 45	3 17	
10 45	7 12		Bear	9 42	3 13	
10 50	7 16		Rodney	9 33	3 05	
10 57	7 25	5 58	Kirkwood	9 26	2 60	5 55
11 07	7 35	6 10	Mt. Pleasant	9 20	2 49	5 39
11 27	7 55	6 28	Middletown	9 10	2 39	5 24
11 38	8 05	6 42	Townsend	8 51	2 20	5 04
11 41	8 11	6 49	Blackbird	8 48	2 11	4 53
11 49	8 19	7 01	Green Spring	8 34	2 00	4 40
11 56	8 25	7 13	Clayton	8 29	1 54	4 31
12 10	8 41		Smyrna	8 05	1 35	
12 02	8 31	7 21	Breaford	8 21	1 44	4 18
12 10	8 38	7 33	Moorton	8 14	1 36	4 06
12 24	8 50	8 00	Dover	8 00	1 24	3 48
12 32	8 58	8 10	Wyoming	7 51	1 13	3 31
12 40	9 06		Woodside	7 43	1 04	3 15
12 45	9 11		Canterbury	7 38	12 57	3 06
12 56	9 17	8 35	Felton	7 32	12 50	2 57
1 04	9 33	8 57	Harrington	7 20	12 30	2 35
1 15		9 09	Farmington		12 16	2 10
1 26		9 23	Greenwood		12 05	1 54
1 37		9 33	Bridgeville		11 54	1 37
1 58		9 58	Seaford		11 36	1 05
2 17		10 25	Laurel		11 17	12 43
2 28		10 45	Delmar		11 00	12 20
P. M.		A. M.	Arrive.		P. M.	P. M.
			Leave.			

The mixed train will run subject to delays incident to freight business, and will stop only at stations where time is given.

H. F. KENNEY,
sept 26—ly Superintendent

1875.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

ICE PERMITTING.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, JANUARY 4th, 1875,

The Steamer PERRY, Capt. S. Johnson, will leave Salem, N. J., every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY,

At 8 A. M.

Returning leave Arch Street Wharf, Philadelphia, every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY

At 12, M.,

Touching each way at Delaware City, New Castle, Pennsgrove and Chester.

Freights at low rates.

Jan 2d, 1875.

WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER

TUESDAY, MAY 25th, 1874,

Trains will run over main line and Reading Branch as follows:

Going Northward. No. 5. P. M.	No. 3. P. M.	No. 1. A. M.	STATIONS.	Going Southward. No. 2. A. M.	No. 4. P. M.	No. 6. P. M.
5 15	1 45	6 30	Wilmington,	9 10	3 12	7 22
6 03	2 38	7 24	Chaddsford,	8 25	2 19	6 49
7 05	3 36	8 23	Coatesville,	7 25	1 05	5 57
8 01	4 26	9 11	Springfield,	6 26	12 06	5 07
8 34	4 56	9 41	Birdsboro',	5 54	11 34	4 32
9 07	5 30	10 15	Reading,	5 20	10 00	4 00

CONNECTIONS.

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Ayer's

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Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and the amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome Influenzas and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured.

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Periodicals.

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"The Story of Seven Oaks,"

by J. G HOLLAND. A series of papers from various pens on

"American Life and Scenery,"

including descriptive papers on American cities, will open in January with a narrative of Western Discovery and Adventure, by Major Powell, whose descent of the Colorado is one of the most famous exploits of Western travel. Also another illustrated series:

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Six articles recounting the experience of a well-known American Farmer and engineer (Colonel Waring, of Ogden Farm, Newport, R. I.) during a tour through some of the less frequented parts of Western Europe, in the Autumn of 1873.

A series of papers of great interest on

French Literature and Parisian Life

by Albert Rhodes, with illustrations by French Artists, will appear during the year.

"THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND,"

Or, "The Modern Robinson Crusoe." Jules Verne's latest story will be continued, with its illustrations. A story, by Saxe Holm,

"MY TOURMALINE,"

begins in November, and will run for three or four months. There will also be other Novelettes and Shorter Stories by leading American and English Story Writers. The Essays, Reviews, and Editorial Papers will, as heretofore, employ the ablest pens in both Europe and America. Home and Society, which has grown in favor and in excellence from the first, will be made more attractive, useful, and valuable in its influence on the social life and culture of the American people. The Etchings will be still further improved, and there will be greater variety in this department.

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Prospectus for 1875—Eighth Year.

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ISSUED MONTHLY.

"A Magnificent Conception, wonderfully carried out"

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By Order of Town Commissioners,
oct31-tf T. E. HURN, Chairman.

Periodicals.

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Weekly and Daily for 1875.

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THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

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The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

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A REMARKABLE CURE.

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Quickly relieves Cramps and Pains, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, &c., and in Rheumatism it is certainly a wonderful medicine, not having failed in a single case. Used inwardly and outwardly.

Price 50 cents a bottle, or six for $2.50.

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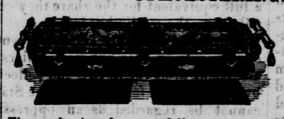
UNDERTAKING.

UPHOLSTERING.



The undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he has on hand a large and well selected stock of handsome and durable

**Walnut and Other Furniture